PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 306 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Rs.
SUNDAY.				
24th Dec. '15 and Jan. '16	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th "	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
16th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
23rd "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
30th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
6th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
13th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
27th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
5th March	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
13th "	Kuiva ..	9000	....	..
19th "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
26th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
2nd April	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
9th "	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Malwa ..	11000
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8300	Nil ..	..
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Dec	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct*
26th "	Dwarka	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
28th "	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar
28th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3778	10th Dec.	24th Dec.
Kiku Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Rangoon Maru	T Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	18th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
EuropaMaru 2	3078	S Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Miyata	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T, Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS. 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	....	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	430	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	460	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:
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GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Road.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Elysia	6168	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Cleopatra	6722	C. P. Osborne R.N.R., R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Caledonia	6834	Wm. Kerr	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympus	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Puket	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Batavia	(North China)
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained upon application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY of quiet habits to share a Flat on Colaba Causeway from 1st January. Electric lights, Good Table, Moderate Terms. Apply "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED AT ONCE.—MOTOR DRIVERS, ENGINE DRIVERS for seagoing vessels, and Masters for Inland Steam Vessels (certificated) for service in the Persian Gulf. Apply in person with certificates to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay. 2711

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a repo. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—
EDITOR, SHORTHANDER,
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

WANTED—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

First Class interpreters, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic, Turkish and English, Rs. 146.

Second Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and English, Rs. 106.

Thrid Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of either Urdu or English, Rs. 66.

Fourth Class, i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and either Urdu or English, Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from Home and free return passage after not less than six months' service in Mesopotamia.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

(1) Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 12, 8, 6 and 4 annas per diem for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class interpreters, respectively.

(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 75 for 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, and Rs. 50 for 3rd and 4th Class interpreters.

(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.

(4) In the case of 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, free passage for one servant, if desired.

2694

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Aeroplane Merry-go-round now working at Mahim Fair. A rare opportunity to make handsome profit through small investment, full particulars from Messrs. K. M. NARANJI and CO., Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Buildings, Kalbadevi. 2690

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Watches, Jewellery and Presentation Articles, at specially reduced prices.
HORMASJI & Co.,
near Evans, Fraser.
2702

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

OFFICE ROOMS TO LET from 1st January, 1916, opposite Rajabhai Tower. Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 2686

TO LET.—Lonavla "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Bungalows fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Karani Building, opposite, Cama Baug. 2476

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HURICHAND RAMCHAND, DHARAMCHAND RAMCHAND, AMBARAM RAMCHAND, and HURILAL DHARAMCHAND have contracted to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or thereon or to or in any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance mortgage charge lease lien trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of the Panchmukhi Hanuman Lane or Maruti Lane near Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Muncipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 174 and now under C Ward No. 5541 and Street No. 14 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 87 New No. 754 Old Survey No. 40 and New Survey No 606 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Katri Anant Taji on or towards the West by the property of Shah Kulliandas Kirparam on or towards the North by the aforesaid Panchmukhi Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Khatri Lachman Vishwanath and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Hurichand Ramchand, Dharamchand Ramchand, Ambaram Ramchand and Hurilal Dharamchand,

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1915,

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO,
2708 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Testament of VITHAL BALKRISHNA KORGAOKER, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Retired Pensioner of Messrs. Wallace & Co., residing at Bhatwady in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS, an Attorney of this Hon. Court and RAMABAI (alias MARTIBAI), wife of the said SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS, both of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants residing at Bhatwady, in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor and executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 18th day of Dec. 1915.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2701 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE 30th
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
1915, BOMBAY.

27th, 28th & 29th December, 1915.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

VISITORS' TICKETS for Rs. 20, 15 and Rs. 10 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 5 each for seats on the platform are being reserved at the Ticket Office, on the Congress grounds, Marine Lines Maidan. A large number of these tickets have been disposed of. Persons intending to reserve seats should apply without delay.

Unreserved visitors' tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 3 on the platform, can also be purchased at the same time.

***Time*:—Daily 11 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.**
2675.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the following Resolution passed at the Public Meeting called by the Sheriff held under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 10th December, 1915, and request subscriptions for the Memorial.

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial or memorials be raised to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and that a Committee and Secretaries composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

Yours faithfully,
J. A. D. McBain,
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas.
Stanley Reed,
Lalloobhai Samaldas,
H. P Mody,
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,
Jehangir B. Petit,
Choonilal V. Mehta.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Subscriptions may be made payable to any one of the Secretaries and where cheques are sent it is requested that they will be crossed.
2697

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARJIWAN BHAWANJI SHUKLA alias HARJIWAN B. SHUKLA, of Rajkot Brahmin Hindu, a Pleader. ...Deceased.

JETHALAL HARJIWAN SHUKLA, of Rajkot Brahmin Hindu at present residing in Bombay in the Elphinstone College Quarters within the Fort, a Student. ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
15th day of December, 1915.
Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
271 3 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADAPPA HARIBA, of Bombay Lingayat Bania Hindu Inhabitant a flower merchant ..... Deceased.

BAI GANGUBAI, widow of LAXMAN SETH SADHVI and niece and next of Kin of the deceased MADAPPA HARIBA, of Bombay Lingayat Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chaulwadi, Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 21st day of Dec. 1915.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
2707 Attorneys for Petitioner.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th instant, is a Public Holiday there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

The sale of landed properties at Bhat Bazar Doongri Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SUNDAY, the 26th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat" Anderi, near Anderi Station, and next to the Parsi Fire Temple, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, vases and table ornaments, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, one Hammond typewriter one Jost fan, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, and easy chair, teapoys, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. E. Waite, Esq., Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality and others.

Catologues are published and the property is on view.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m.. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba (near the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, one very handsome Japanese cabinet, inlaid with gold and silver mountings, one walnutwood Japanese cabinet inlaid with gold and silver mountings, curios cupboard, Japanese writing tables, one Chesterfield set in 7 pieces, mahoganized lady's chairs, one ladys' writing table, oil painting pictures, and water colour pictures, old satsuma vases, vases and table ornaments, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, roll-top writing table, gramophone with records, hand painted pictures, door cartains, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown, presses, reclining sofas and easy chairs, tea-poys, cane and bentwood chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Menasche, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentlemen one 14 h.-p. 4 cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, in good running order.

One handsome strong bay waler mare.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Liquidator the Credit Bank of India Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Monday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank, Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, glass door cupboards, 2 large and small iron safes, by Godrej, shelves.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture. Counters, Safes, etc.

Under instructions from S. B. Billimoria Esq., Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank Fort at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, chairs, glass cupboards, one large teakwood partition with glass panels, largo and small iron safes, copying press, bookstands, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions of the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned properties at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on SUNDAY, the 9th day of January, 1916, in three different lots, or together.

The premises may be viewed at any time previous to the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the owner at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Description of the Properties.

Lot No. 1.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay including half the gully between this piece and Lot No. 2 containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the South by the Russel Street, on or towards the North by the godown described in Lot 2, on or towards the East by the Clive Road and on or towards the West by the Russel Street which said premises are assessed along with the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lot Nos. 2 and 3 by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos 4869 and 4870 Street No. 12½A and 22⅔ and situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay including half the gully between this piece and Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property described hereunder in Lot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property described hereunder in Lot No. 3 on or towards the East by the Clive Road and on or towards the West by the Russel Street which said premises are assessed along with other hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lots 1 and 2 by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey, No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 4869 and 4870 Street Nos. 12½ A and 122 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

N. B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 24th, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

82, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITE AT VILE PARLE (NEAR RAILWAY STATION).

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will THIS DAY Friday the 24th December, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) sell the undermentioned valuable building site by Public Auction on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana, near the Railway Station of Vile Parle (B. B. & C. I. Railway), admeasuring 5,009 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 193, Pot No. 6, 22, 23 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Survey No. 193, Pot No. 5, on or towards the South by Survey No. 193 Pot No. 11, on or towards the East by a public road called the Parle Road and on or towards the West by Survey No. 193 Pot No. 24.

The above presents a very valuable building site being quite close to Railway Station of Vile Parle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale etc., apply to the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their offices No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the above may be submitted to the Vendors' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 26TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE AFTERNOON.
AUCTION SALE OF SUBSTANTIAL TEAK WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of Bharucha Building, at Princess Street, the substantial neat and teakwood highly polished household entirely new furniture such as glass and panel door single and double almirahs, glass and panel door show cases, latest fashion complete bedsteads, towel horses, writing tables, cabinets, hat stands, square and round marble tables, fancy glass and panel screens, dirty clothes baskets, chests of drawers, easy, low and Curzon chairs, tapestry lined sofas, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, etc., etc., being the surplus of a cabinet maker lately in the employ of Messrs. John Roberts.

The above furniture is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is not at all used and may go very cheap.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 611.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the "Mody Castle," Mahim, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirrer door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hat stands, book cases, glass screen, handsome perambulator, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Harold French, Esq., of P.W.D., Bombay.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1915. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of Meher Mansions opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, tables, hat stands, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware and glass ware cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
FOR THE X'MAS SEASON ONLY.

To-night Opening Performance at 10 p. m.
To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"The Greatest Living Entertainer and Humourist"—"The Times," London.

JOSEPH BLASCHECK
JOSEPH BLASCHECK
JOSEPH BLASCHECK
JOSEPH BLASCHECK
JOSEPH BLASCHECK

The Celebrated English Humourist Entertainer and Elocutionist, from the Queen's Hall, London.

In His Popular Entertainment of HUMOUR AND MUSIC entitled

SOCIETY SNAP-SHOTS,

supported by the Favourite Soprano Vocalist and Entertainer

MISS ALYCE AUSTIN
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN

in her

"SONGS at the PIANO"

"SHE CAPTIVATES US ALL"—"Punch."

LOOK OUT FOR
SHAKESPEARIAN MATINEE
SHAKESPEARIAN MATINEE
SHAKESPEARIAN MATINEE

Prices:—3, 2 & 1 & ans 8.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT,

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS"

If Justice has scales on her eyes, can she be trusted to see those in her hands?

ANSWERED IN THIS
The third of a series of remarkable human interest dramas on the recurrent theme of———
TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily.
PRICES AS USUAL.

6 p.m. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 6 p.m.
THE BIGGEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY!
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
And the sequel
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
Shown complete in one performance.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who were unfortunate in being unable to see the two finest acted Romantic films ever brought to Bombay.
BRITISH PRODUCERS: BRITISH PLAYERS: BRITISH EXCELLENCE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY
Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.
NOW OPEN PERMANENTLY.
6-45 TO-NIGHT 10
LAST NIGHTS OF SECOND PROGRAMME.
"THE PEARL OF THE GANGES"
"FATHER'S BRILLIANT IDEA"
"POOR OLD UNCLE"
"PATHE GAZETTE"
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMMES
ON CHRISTMAS DAY ONLY
At 6-45 and 10 p.m.
"IVANHOE"
Famous players in this magnificent version of Sir Walter Scott's novel. Filmed among ruins of mediæval castles on the actual ground described in the book.
"WINTER SPORTS"
AND
"SHACKLETON'S DASH TO THE SOUTH POLE"
Two Christmas Subjects that will keep you cool:
"TO HELP HER DADDY"
featuring France's finest child actress
AND
"WARPLANES."
behind the scenes in the aviation world.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SUNDAY AT 6-45 & 10 P. M.
FOUR STAR FILMS:
Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.
THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.
ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS
Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas
IN
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Tuesday, 28th Dec. 1915, at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
MRICHAKATIC
Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA
The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.
Admission fees:
Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.
Tickets can be had at Mandli's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road, from 24th Inst.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager,
Gandharva Natak Mandli.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT
AND
'TAJ MAHAL HOTEL."
APOLLO BUNDER
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
FOR
X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.
By kind permission of their Excellencies, the Governor's Band will play a selected programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt, from 7 p.m. to midnight, on Green's Roof Garden Restaurant, where special dinners consisting of 10 courses, will be served at Rs. 6 per head, on both nights.
The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will play a selected programme of music on the ground floor of Green's Restaurant, from 7 p.m. to midnight on both nights.
A la Carte service will only be available on the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners consisting of 10 courses will only be served on the 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per head.
Drinks will be served at the usual prices.
Dinners will also be served at Rs. 5 per head at the "TAJ" Restaurant, where both the Bands can be heard, on both nights.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
The following Orchestras will play selected programmes of music on the following days, at the "TAJ," where dinners on all the occasions will be served at Rs. 5 per head.
The Excelsior Orchestra, during dinner from 7-30 to 9 p.m., and DANCE MUSIC from 9-30 to midnight on X'MAS EVE and NEW YEAR'S EVE.
The "Taj Mahal" Orchestra, during dinner, on X'MAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.
H. E. the Governor's Band, from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m., on BOXING DAY, SUNDAY, the 26th DECEMBER.
To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.
Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" or Green's Restaurant.
CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel and
Green's Restaurant.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Tel: Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1266.
Perfection in Cinematography
"MACISTE"
OR
THE MAN OF STEEL
BY THE ITALA Co.
TORINO
A powerful emotional drama!
SHOWING:—Thursday and Friday 23rd and 24th December 1915.
TIME:—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. 10 p. m.
MATINEE:—5-15 p. m. on X'mas day and every Saturday and Sunday.
PRICES AS USUAL.
No Advance!!

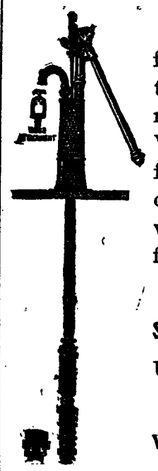
SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions. There will be no Evening Session from 6 to 8 on X'mas day (25th Dec.)
Friday, 24th December 1915.
CHRISTMAS DANCE.
Special Matinee for children every Saturday AT 4-30 P. M.
Admission, with use of skates, As. 4.
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
LOOK OUT FOR
OUR NEXT BIG SERIAL
with
MISS PEARL WHITE
in the leading rôle
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
5 CONCERTS
AT
GANDHARV MAHA VIDYALAYA
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.
From 25th December to 1st Jan.
EVERY DAY 9-30 P. M.
Rates Rs. 3, 2, 1 As. 8.
Manager.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.
CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Something Entirely New.
DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP



For drawing water from deep wells these pumps have no other parallel. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.
Price, Rs. 60.
SHALLOW WELL PUMPS
Up to 25 feet depth,
Rs. 35.
Write for full Particulars.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22

Hajaz	Gray	Calcutta
Richard Nordraak	Hunn	Bangkok
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.

Cigale	Javanis	Seychelles
Sutherland	Kreagh	Hull
Mongara	Drakes	Shanghai.

The following steamer entered the docks for loading.

Steamer	Saisette	for	Aden
"	Pundua	for	P. Gulf
"	Yaroppa Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamers received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer	Mayori Maru	for	Kobe
"	Orna	for	Rangoon etc.
"	City of Naples	for	Rangoon

S. S. Hejaz:—The steamer Hejaz, 2,479 tons, Captain F. Gray, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Richard Nordraak:—The Norwegian steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Bangkok, which port she left on the 3rd instant with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cigale:—The steamer Cigale, 133 tons, Captain G. C. Jovanis, sailed yesterday for Sychelles with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain C. A. Kreagh, sailed yesterday for Hull, with general goods on board.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The steamer Moyori, Maru, 2,295 tons, Captain M. Tanniguchi, will sail to-day for Kobe and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day for Rangoon, via Malabar coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Naples:—The steamer City of Naples, 3,714 tons, Captain R. S. Pine, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Calcutta, with gegneral goods on board.

S. S. Mongara:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Mongara, 5,137 tons, Captain E. Drake sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, 23rd December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Rahamani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
N. Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N. F.	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	N. F.	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	NF, NF	
Satranji	J'uagar	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bilbster		D. Nanji & Son
2 Highland Monarch	Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Foreric	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
6 Montebello	Grimalash	Italian S. N. Co
7 Siracusa	Mortala	Italian S. N. Co
8 Doric	Shaddeck	L. Dryfus
9 Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
10 Orna	Lofgrand	M. M. & Co
12 Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
4 Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
5 Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
6 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barreta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
City of Naples	Rene	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Havidar	Park	T. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeejah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pandna	Andresan	M. M. & Co
Qaeda	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Saida	Oakesnott	T. M. & Co
Richard Nordraack	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
F. Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 45 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 36 bales wool R. Agarchand, 200 bales hemp G. Virji & Co., 200 bales cotton fly G. Virji & Co., 79 bales cotton waste G. Virji & Co., 217 cwt. mustard seed D. Purshotum, 14 bales wool C. Ramsoorop, 30 bales wool V. Oomersee, 60 bales wool K. Moolji.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s) 2,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 20 cwt. dry ginger M. A. Kayum, 52 cwt. beeswax M. Jaffeffrbhoy, 12 cwt. cardamoms M. Jafferbhoy, 40 cwt. cashewnuts M. Jaffeffrbhoy, 30 cwt. nutmegs M. Jaffeffrbhoy, 30 cwt. nux vomica M. A. Kayum, 3 pots rosa oil M. A. Patharia, 175 cwt. raisins D Haridas & Co.

Canara (s) 2,678 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Vancouver (s) 6,696 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 2,001 cwt. cotton seed R. Purshotum & Co.

Bilbster (s) 6,696 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 6,006 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji & Co., 4,000 cwt. Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Forreric (s) 688 cwt. cassein J. Rockfeller & Co.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Forreric s) 50 bales goat skins C. J. Matheros & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Lantala (s) 4,002 cwt. castor seed M. E. Kaisha.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongara (s) 200 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongara (s) 200 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 150 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy, 56 cwt. kismiss A. Fazulbhoy, 120 cwt. gumarabic P. Jethabhoy, 38 cwt. gum olibanum P. Jethobhoy, 1,500 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 138 cwt. sharkfins E. Molidina, 2 cwt. fishmaws E. Malidina, 38 cwt. sharkfins Achagla & Co., 60 cwt. sharkfins C. Kermala & Co., 50 cwt. sharkfins H. A. Mahomed, 6 cwt. fishmaws H. A. Mahomed.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 301 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha. Europa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 800 bales cotton M. P. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 400 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 53 cwt. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy.

Europa Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton N. M K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha

FOR KOBE

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 500 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 3,201 cwt. rapeseed M. B. Kaisha. 2,200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 1,850 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,100 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 405 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 400 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 1,200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Europa Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 595 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 300 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton C. Bomonji & Co., 760 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton twist E. D Sassoon & Co., 2 cases varnish W. Hayword & Clark, 40 kegs paint W. Hayword & Clark, 550 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 1,000 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sardinia (s) 53 cwt. gum arabic P. Jethabhoy, 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Europa Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sardinia from Shanghai Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—243 packages camphor, 5 cases antimonyware, 14 cases glass bottles, 50 cases 50 bales star aniseed, 8 cases perfumery, 31 cases enamelware, 113 cases porcelainware, 2,431 bags green peas, 771 bags white beans, 500 bags beans, 540 bales raw silk, 92 cases nankeen, 31 cases silk yarn, 299 cases preserves, 7 cases mirrors, 100 bundles ginger, 20 cases leather goods, 554 chests 2 cases 1,758 packages tea, 123 cases rubber goods, 336 cases bangles, 9 cases clocks, 15 cases glass globes, 128 cases glass chimney, 64 cases glass tumbler, 1 barrel graphite, 4 cases umbrella sticks, 6 cases aniseed oil, 10 bags cardamom seed, 300 crates 500 packages potatoes, 10 packages onions, 3,850 bags sugar, 13 bundles tarpauline cutpieces, 17 cases cycle parts, 9 cases silk and cotton goods, 235 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton yarn, 3 cases lacquerware, 28 cases jam, 10 cases dessert, 5 cases tyres, 35 cases peppermint oil and crystal, 3 boxes bar gold, 587 bars silver, 532 cases silk goods, 330 bales pierced cocoons, 54 bales hemp, 39 bars 11 pieces zinc, 3 bags old copper, 7 bags old brass, 229 bags damer bater, 240 bags rice, 42 bales cotton, 2 cases biscuits, 50 bags plumbago, 53 bags arecanuts, 3 bags nux vomica, 100 bales horse hatr, 45 cases hemp braid, 3 bundles gunnies, 1 case quinine, 388 cases bristles, 10 bales skin rugs, 137 bales waste silk, 4 cases gambier, 150 rolls matting, 56 bundles 95 cases gum benjamin, 10 bags pepper, 1,004 bags betelnuts, 110 bags nutmegs, 3 cases provisions, 236 slabs tin, 132 bags sago flour, 5 cases mace, 220 rolls earthenware, 950 cases cassia, 25 bundles ghungal, 30 bundles 18 pieces lumber.

S. S. Chantala from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—1 case citric acid, 2 cases tartaric acid, 1 case spirit nitric, 1 case ammon cetrate, 4 cases phospheric acid, 3 cases nitric acid, 12 kegs borax, 1 case chloroform, 1 case bicash soda, 7 cases mineral water, 1 case soda tart, 3 cases nitrate, 1 case potash permanguath, case bicarb potash, 1 case hydro peronede, 1 keg litharage, 5 drums tash permangrb, 1 case bicarb potash, 1 potash bromide, 2 cases cycle acessor,es, 14 casks ivory, 12 cases motor car and parts, 2 cases gas mantles, 5 cases 5 crates earthenware, 19 cases brandy, 50 cases whisky, 90 kegs antimony salts, 207 cases champagne, 9 casks crucibles, 10 casks plumbago, 7 cases fireclay, 74 cases 5 hhds. gin, 432 cases 2hhd. wine, 3 cases potash acetas, 25 drums bleaching powder, 28 cases 2 casks spirits, 2 cases chalk, 2 cases potash chorus, 1 case liquid fruit extract, 1 case marble, 3 cases ammoniam chloride, 1 case cream of tartar, 15 cases vaseline, 6 cases boots and shoes, 3 cases disinfectant crystal, 2 cases woollens, 6 cases cotton goods, 61 cases canvas, 47 cases soap, 8 cases emery cloth, 200 kegs 40 barrels grapes, 10 cases perfumery, 36 cases 2 casks blacking, 544 cases provisions, 3 cases cigarettes, 1 bale twine, 1 bale navy duck, 28 cases cheese, 2 cases viyella, 4 cases linnens, 95 casks tallow, 702 cases condensed milk, 10 cases hams, 9 cases bacon, 12 cases essential oil, 3 casks zinc sheet, 8 cases gelatine 5 cases essences, 2 cases castor oil, 6 cases embrocation, 733 crates coir disks, 12 cases fruits, 3 cases dental creams, 10 cases candles, 12 cases sugar, 35 cases salt, 18 cases fruit salt, 70 cases vinegar, 33 drums turpentine, 22 cases preserves, 3 cases essence, 1 case olives, 3 cases spirit preparation, 1 keg alum, 1 case blanco, 5 cases liquid ammonia, 1 case glass jars, 150 cases beer, 3 packages clocks, 8 cases musical instruments, 12 cases ten, 300 casks cement, 1 case phosphorus amorphonite, 39 packages fruit pebbles, 53 cases 18 casks bottles, 1 case hydrogen peroxide, 201 cases medicines, 73 cases biscuits, 26 cases 4 packages infants food, 10 kegs 600 barrels grease, 37 cases confectionary, 684 cases nails, 22 cases gum, 156 cases jam, 100 drums turpentine, 200 tins glue, 233 barrels ashpalte, 4 cases 14 cases marmalade, 106 cases emulsion, 3 cases earthpowder, 10 kegs R. lead, 5 drums linseed oil, 100 cases condensed milk, 95 bales 53 cases paper, 66 cases plaster of Paris, 43 cases colour, 534 kegs W. lead, 837 kegs 405 drums 11 cases paint, 54 cases 177 drums varnish, 1,349 cases "O" stores.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Dec			Dec		
THUR	23	m 0 29	28 7	23	m 6 27	19 9
		m 0 3a	25 6		5 54a	16 8
FRI.	24	m 0 58	28 7	24	m 7 0	19 8
		m 0 39a	25 6		6 25a	16 7
SAT.	25	m 1 26	28 5	25	m 7 34	19 7
		m 1 16a	25 5		6 56a	17 1
SUN	26	m 1 55	28 1	26	m 8 9	19 6
		m 1 55a	25 2		7 29a	17 9
MON	27	m 2 26	27 8	27	m 8 45	19 5
		2 43a	24 11		8 0a	18 7
TU	28	m 3 1	27 2	28	m 9 26	19 7
		m 3 34a	24 3		8 51a	19 3
WED	29	m 3 42	26 8	29	m 10 17	18 17
		4 41a	24 7		9 55a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 23 (Thursday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 7m
" 24 (Friday)	" 7h. 8m.	" 6h. 7m
" 25 (Saturday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 8m
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m
" 27 (Monday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 9m
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 10m
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 December 21d	6h	22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 30d	0h	28-8 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 23rd December 1915 was 30.139 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.
B 4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 23.
No rainfall is reported. Conditions still remain unsettled in Kashmir.
Forecast:—Some snowfall in Kashmir.

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER.

Deccan.—Rain during the month was in excess of the average mostly in the east and south; elsewhere in defect, some stations in the three northern districts getting none. The harvesting of kharif crops and the picking of cotton except in Satara in full swing. The sowing of rabi crops has been almost finshed and the standing crops promise well almost everywhere.

Karnatak.—Except at a few places the total fall of the month was generally above the average, the excess being specially marked in the south of Bijapur and in the east of Dharwar. The harvesting of kharif crops has been commenced. Rabi sowing has been completed and the standing crops are doing well everywhere.

Konkan.—Rain during the month was generally in excess of the average in the two southern districts; in Kolaba it was in defect, while Thana practically received no rain. The harvesting of early sown crops is finished and their threshing in progress. Late ones are being harvested. Rabi sowing over and the seedlings are in good condition.

Gujarat.—The whole province was rainless except at three stations in Surat which received a few cents. The harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. The picking of the early variety of cotton is commenced in Broach. Rabi sowing is nearly finished except in the west of Ahmedabad where progressing. The standing crops are in good condition in the south and fair to poor in the north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner but in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north where a few showers are possible.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 23rd of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	..	..
Do. (22nd)	67.7	53.2	77	..	..	—3.68
Jask	..	..	..	0	..	..
Do. (22nd)	78.7	59.5	52	..	..	—1.26
Muskat	..	..	..	0	..	..
o. (22nd)	77.0	64.7	51	..	0.27	—0.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	42.6	50	..	0.08	—0.21
Rawalpindi	68.5	34.2	69	..	0.19	—0.60
Lahore	66.7	33.3	90	..	0.15	—0.18
Hissar	71.3	36.0	68	..	0.02	..
Ambala	70.7	33.1	94	..	0.22	—0.35
Delhi	70.5	40.6	45	..	0.01	—0.43
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	50.1	52	..	0	—0.27
Mainpuri	71.0	48.3	72	..	0.01	—0.41
Jhansi	77.0	48.3	63	..	0.01	—0.28
Cawnpore	71.2	48.9	71	..	0	—0.41
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	77.1	47.2	58	..	0	—0.85
Khandwa	85.0	47.2	54	..	0	—0.70
Akola	84.2	47.8	42	..	0.46	—0.46
Amroati	82.3	53.3	46	..	0	—0.89
Nagpur	79.8	48.3	66	..	0	—1.13
Chanda	80.5	45.8	76	..	0.62	—0.34
Raipur	77.2	51.1	71	..	0.33	—0.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.8	69.1	80	..	0.02	—0.41
Ratnagiri	89.7	67.0	47	..	0.81	0.49
Mormugao	82.4	70 0	71	..	0.94	—0.15
Karwar	87.9	66.0	62	..	1.07	—0.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.5	47.1	47	..	0.15	—0.36
Ahmednagar	82.1	48.3	53	..	0.70	—0.19
Poona	81.6	48.5	72	..	0.33	—0.64
Sholapur	83.0	64.5	60	..	0.88	—0.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	73.5	38.8	58	..	0	—0.17
Karachi	76.9	57.0	65	..	0	—0.12
Ajmer	76.4	47.0	62	..	0.04	—0.32
Jaipur	75.5	55.1	39	..	0.11	—0.18
Kotah	81.8	54.6	60	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	51 9	43	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	82.3	61.7	61	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	83.6	64.0	63	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	86.4	54.8	46	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	85.2	56.6	66	..	0	—0.21
Surat	87.9	60.7	47	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	87.7	61.0	37	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	85.0	56.0	62	..	0	—0.15
Nesmuch	77.1	52.2	52	..	0	—0.75
Indore	80.1	47.8	51	..	0 11	—0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.1	42.5	73	..	0.05	—0.62
Saugor	78.2	53.6	44	..	0.09	—0.76
Bijapur	81.3	55.2	69	..	0.39	—0.72
Belgaum	78.3	55.6	69	..	0.94	—0.77
Aurangabad	80.6	52.0	39	..	0.64	—0.06
Nizamabad (Indur.)	82.1	52.6	60	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	79.6	55.5	78	..	0.79	—0.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.5	69.7	63	..	8.15	5.09
Calicut	86 4	70.7	78	..	13.02	7.41
Cochin	90 2	72.5	69	..	8.80	1.11
Colombo	88.4	74.0	76	..	26.04	9.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80 6	65.0	82	..	20.73	14.84
Bellary	82.3	59.7	69	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	85.7	61 4	83	..	9.32	5.21
Madras	85.3	69 8	72	..	20.91	2.86
Bangalore	78.6	55 8	81	..	3.31	0.07
Coimbatore	88.8	63 9	48	..	6.33	2.78
Trichinopoly	84.7	67 3	67	..	10.12	3.11
Negapatam	83.6	73 5	75	..	16.86	—7.68

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines? Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth? Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D.3

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..
.. Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	7.63+8
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.85 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan. 11.88—11
	Mar. 12.17+ 7
New York Official noon tall	Jan. 11.88— 4
	Mar. 12.18— 3
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 11.72— 1
	Mar. 12.06— 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
December	7.42	
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	
Jan.-Feb.	7.42	—1
Feb.-Mar.	7.40	
Mar.-Apl.	7.39	
April-May	7.34	
May-June	7.30	No change.
June-July	7.27	
July-Aug.	7.23	
Aug.-Sept.	7.07	—2
Sept.-Oct.	6.93	+1
Oct.-Nov.	6.88	+1

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	
Jan.-Feb.	7.39	
Feb.-Mar.	7.37	
Mar.-Apl.	7.35	
Apl.-May	7.30	—4
May-June	7.26	
June-July	7.23	
July-Aug.	7.19	
Aug.-Sept.	7.05	
Sept.-Oct.	6.89	—3
Oct.-Nov.	6.84	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 22nd.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good"	5.05
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.20
" "	"Fine"	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good" ..	5.55
" " "	"Fine" ..	5.85
M.G. Broach,	"Good"	6.60
" "	"Fully Good" ..	6.75
" "	"Fine"	6.90
M.G. Scinde,	"Good"	5.05
" "	"Fully Good" ..	5.20
" "	"Fine"	5.35

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LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	63,000
" Imports	90,000
" Stock	866,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44,000
" Exports to Great Britain	17,000
" " to Continent ..	13,000
Futures at New York January .	11.87—6
Futures at New York March ..	12.16—6
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.10 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.69 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.70—5
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.03+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7½
Demand Bills	4.72.75
Silver Commercial Bars	54⅛

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 22nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000 :—

Rs.			Rs.
35,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	5,81,000
4,91,000	" "	Bombay	
1,45,000	" "	Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32			
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	24%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		
Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.			
Rs.			Rs.
..	were allotted	to Calcutta	
9,08,000	" "	to Bombay	12,71,000
3,63,000	" "	to Madras.	
Tenders on Madras at 1-4 1/16.			
" Bombay at 1-4 1/16.			
Min. Rate Received	Madras	24%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay		
Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.			
Rs.			Rs.
8,11,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	
16,11,000	" "	to Bombay	31,48,000
7,26,000	" "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32			
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	24%	above thatrate in full.
	Bombay		

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 51,50,000.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D-5

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000 @ 1/4 1/16

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 22ud.

Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16—	⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owning to absence of Buying.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 5/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅝	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	..£623,000	
Consols 2½%	58⅞+¼	
Rupee Paper 3½%	nominal 52½+½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾	unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	27.60	

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 22nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 89½
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 97

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 22nd.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	62/3
Barletta Russs—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales — March Sellers	61/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Sellers.	46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Bold	Not offered. Difficulty in obtaining freights.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis.	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	77
Calcutta Linseed.—Dec.-Jan. Paid	76
Toria Rapeseed.—Not offered Difficulty in obtaining freights.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb.	68/9

London, Dec. 21st.

Calcutta Linseed :—Dec.Jan. value	74/3

COTTONSEED.

London, Dec. 22nd.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers	£ 13

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£99½
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£82¾
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	13½
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.C.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, ..	£4-18-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	20
July-Sept. Nominal	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
December. New Crop	20/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
December. New Crop	22
July-Sept. Nominal	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. New Crop	22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	19/1½
Tone of sugar is quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan.	3/3½
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	..3/7 to 3/7½

BEEF MUTTON & TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	50/3
" " Mutton Tallow ..	50/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	..Firmer

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The market to-day opened quiet with good Broach quoted at Rs. 284½ and later prices gave way Rs. 1/2, but there was little enquiry in the market.

At Colaba there was again a quiet feeling, and Broach was quoted at Rs. 282½.

Little business is reported. Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, April, 283½.
F. G. Bengal, January 217.
F. K./Akola January 251/2.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	292	..	285	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. ..	230	218	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Benrals	.. ..	228	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	221	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh...	.. ..	284	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		276	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	276	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm.,	..	252/3	..	..	"
Do.	..	253½	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 22rd 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)		..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)		248	234	222	..	Ready N. C.
		..	228	217½	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		..	224	214	..	Ready N. C.
Khandesh (M.G.)		..	219	209	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
		..	238	224	..	Ready N. C.
		..	232	220	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)		..	..	242	..	Ready N. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)		..	..	255	..	Ready N. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)		..	254	246	..	Ready N. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
		..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.		..	252	244	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Karanja (M.G.)		..	259	250	..	Ready N. C.
Oomrawatee description(M.G.)		..	255	247	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Pulgam (M.G.)		..	263	255	..	Ready N. C.
Pookaur (M.G.)		..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)		..	267	259	..	Ready N. C.
		..	265	257	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.)		..	272	264	..	Ready N. C.
		..	270	262	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)		..	274	266	..	Ready N. C.
		..	272	264	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)		..	293	..	..	Feb.-March.
		..	291	..	283/½	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)		..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)		..	..	..	260	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar		..	..	..	270	Ready O. C.
		..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)		..	..	..	253	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)		..	..	..	248	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)		..	..	..	270	Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Delhi Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadam allowance

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd December, 1915:—

Cotton	13,794 Bales
Wheat	9,404 cwts.
Linseed	4,455 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	351 "
Ginjellyseed	9,703 "
Poppyseed	1,103 "
Groundnuts	17,735 "
Castorseed	11,737 "
Rice	8,807 "
Myrabollams	2,491 "
Cottonseed	31,623 "
Mowraseed	72 "
Gram	1,224 "
Joowar	2,323 "
Maize	29 "
Barley	801 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd. 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	30 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 14 0	8 6 0
Groundnuts ...	34 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May ..	6 12 6	
Linseed May	9 6 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	44 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. C m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. Do.	190½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	140½
Do. Shanghai	154½
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	24-15-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1 6
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	66-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day, Tata Iron and Steel shares also kept stationary.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 508½.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,027½ closed at Rs. 1,020 (buyers.).

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,275 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,265.

Centrals were placed at Rs 1,880 Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465 and Kohinoors at Rs. 635.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 217½, Crescent at Rs. 103¾ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 230.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares closed at Rs. 219.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 930.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,125.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 275.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 572½.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 130.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79¼ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 95.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 9 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4 15 0
Anchor Cases per case	5 1 0
Shell Cases per case	5 8 0

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Marsland Price & Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir V. D. Thackersey presiding, when the following directors' report was adopted and the recommendations made therein passed:

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their Eighth Report together with an audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1915.

The net profit made during the year amounted to Rs. 46,434-5-11. Including the balance of Rs. 14,338-6-4 brought forward from the previous year's Profit and Loss Account, the net profit available for appropriation amounts to Rs. 60,772-12-3. Your Directors recommend that out of this amount the following provision should be made in the first instance:—

	Rs. a. p.
Machinery depreciation account.	16,760 0 0
Building depreciation account.	3,250 0 0
Debenture charges account.	2,000 0 0
Good Will account	2,000 0 0
Debts considered bad and doubtful.	1,253 10 11
Total ... Rs.	25,263 10 11

The balance available for distribution of dividends is thus Rs. 35,509-1-4, which your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Dividend at 7 per cent. per annum on Preference Shares.	24,493 0 0
Dividend at 4 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	10,000 0 0
To be carried forward to the next year's account. ...	1,016 1 4
Total Rs. ...	35,509 1 4

Stock has been carefully taken and verified by two independent gentlemen.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 23rd December.

FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am anxious not to write a single provocative syllable (in these days of moment when we are constantly reminded not to raise controversial questions) but an "Anglo-Indian" in to-day's issue makes it difficult for me to realize how we can remain silent when in reply to an "Indian" he insists that "he who attempts any near prospect of the fulfilment of the sincere and noble hope that Indians of the right type should be gradually introduced into both legislative and executive influence is surely wanting in the rudiments of statesmanship" etc., etc.

To be brief sir we are tired of these sincere caresses of our Anglo-Indian well-wishers who always pat us with the laconic "Not Yet." We have had enough of this sort of patronizing philosophy. We do not know when this "not yet" shall be changed into "just now;" but even with our oriental patience we are losing faith in this postponed certainty.

The world has never grown fit for any reform. At all stages of the reform of the House of Commons—in 1882 in 1867 in 1884-85—those who sought rights were always deemed unfit by the privileged classes. And yet as the history of British democracy shows they have proved more than fit. We ourselves, who are as yet not ripe, have given men like Sir Ali Imam, who was a source of immense help to the Viceroy, the late Mr. Gokhale, who to quote the words of his staunchest adversary even "was the best parliamentarian that he had ever come across *in any nationality*," the late Sir P. M. Mehta who, playing the part of a perpetual leader of the opposition, has even as such rendered such conspicuous services, the late Mr. Dutt, whose career as an administrator was certainly not inferior to any of these self-styled fit persons; and many others.

One can imagine the breadth of knowledge of the "Anglo-Indian" when from among a whole host of giants he could single out only Sir T. Madhavrao and Mr. Malbari. Has he studied the political renaissance as it has lately developed in this country? Has he any idea of the immense intellectual awakening,—thanks to the liberal education of the liberal British,—which has of late displayed itself in all directions? Or has he contended himself with reading accounts of India depicted by retired officials who indulge in any sort of intellectual evaporation? In fact, he finds nothing in what he calls "meetings of our public men in Congress or in Council. Let him read the budget speeches of the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah; let him read the Convocation Addresses of our Indian vice-chancellors, let him study the writings and utterances of Ranade, Dutt, Telang, Bannerji, Ghat and others. Let him then compare them with the best orations he has heard in any council. Then only will he understand what Indian intellect means. One point more and I have done. Says he. "The first problem in Indian administration is surely the discovery or invention of the safe method of finding out such fit men." Surely, Sir, in these times of Edison and Marconi he is far behind the world. He does not know that the discovery for it is no invention has already been made. It is only to be practically made use of. Let him remove the spectacles of prejudiced opinion and let him try to apply to this country those principles of human intercourse for which his country in Europe has fought so long and at present also is fighting.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER INDIAN.

Santa Cruz, Dec. 22.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.957	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.4	"
Dew Point	63.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.618	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84 8	"
Minimum do. do.	71.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, ESE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	177	knots

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Dec. 23.)

Major A. H. E. Mosse of the Bombay Political Department is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf with effect from 6th December, 1915.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, on return from leave, to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Mr. Janardan Nagesh Kale, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Shirpur, displacing Mr. Vaman Vinayak Gadkari.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary measure, the appointment by the Acting Coroner of Bombay of Dr. S. A. Powell, M.B., M.Ch., to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of inquests.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, on reversion from the Cutch State, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Satara.

The leave on urgent private affairs, granted to Mr. J. C. Curry, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, was extended by nineteen days.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, is granted, with effect from the 3rd January, 1916, privilege leave for three months, with permission to prefix to it the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, District Deputy Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to act as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. G. Cocke, of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, to be a member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Mr. J. H. Hardie, resigned.

Mr. Khushal T. Shah, B.Sc. (London), to be temporary part-time Lecturer on Indian Economics vice Dr. P. S. Shilotri, part-time Lecturer on Banking, resigned at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Charles Noel Moberly to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 18th November, 1915.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Richard Maclean resigns his commission. Dated 29th November, 1915.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Alfred Axen Leonhard Flynn to be Lieutenant, vice C. E. L. Anderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd October, 1914.

Second Lieutenant Godfrey Noel Richard Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice J. S. Culverwell, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 13th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Cyril James Watson Harris to be Lieutenant, vice A. W. Walker, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 30th April 1915.

Lieutenant Anthony Edward Cumming to be Captain, vice C. W. E. Arburthnot, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 26th September 1914.

Lieutenant George Cowling Platel to be Captain, vice J. E. B. Hotson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th March 1915.

Second Lieutenant Francis Guy Travers to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th November 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Alan Michael Green to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st November 1915.

Mr. A. S. Manger, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Railway Department (Railway Board), is placed on special duty under the Metallurgical Inspector Railway Department, in connection with Munition.

Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulekar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd January 1916 or the subsequent date to relief.

Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, vice Rao Bahadur Parulkar.

Rev. J. C. Hall is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 13th Dec. 1915.

The Principals of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay and the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to be ex-officio corresponding members of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, standing crops were generally in good condition during the week ending the 21st instant, except in parts of Thar and Parkar and Kaira, where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik Ahmednagar and Baroda. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

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OPINION
of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honorable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—
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Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.
By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just Try.
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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Industrial Conference, Congress Pandal, 11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, Empire Theatre 12-30 a.m.
P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails, due 7 a.m.
Sir V. D. Thackersey and Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas "At Home" to H. H. Maharaja of Darbhanga, Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 25.

Indian Industrial Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
"Home Rule League Conference," China Baug, 4-30 p.m.
All-India Bhatia Conference, 2nd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: God," 8-30 a.m.; Lecture by Mr. Jinarajadasa, on "World's Reconstruction: National and International," 5-30 p.m., Gamdevi.

SUNDAY, December 26.

All-India Bhatia Conference, 3rd day.
Arya Samaj Anniversary, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, Madhav Baug.
All-India Theistic Conference.
1st Sessions of the Indian Commercial Congress, Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Man" Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia with English mails due at 5 p.m.

MONDAY, December 27.

Arya Samaj Anniversary, 3rd day.
All-Theistic Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Hindu Conference, 2nd day, 8-30 a.m.
30th Sessions of Indian National Congress, Congress Pandal, 11 a.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy: Right and Wrong," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 28.

Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Jain Conference, Hira Baug.

THURSDAY, December 30.

All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd day, Hira Baug.

FRIDAY, December 31.

All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League, at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30, and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 24.

317.—Transfer. No. 7783, Vol. C. A. Russ is transferred from "G" Co. to the Reserve from this date.
318.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
"G" Company, from Wednesday, 29th, to Friday, 31st instant, both days inclusive. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and Officers of the 108th Infantry, the band of the 108th Infantry, under the direction of Mr. E. Colouna, Band Master, will play the following programme of music, to-morrow, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.):—

March—En Avant ..... Arr. by E. Colouna.
Selection—Princess Caprice ..... L. Fall.
Valse—Torero ..... Translateur.
Song (Cornet Solo)—Sunshine of Your Smile ..... L. Kay.
Selection—The Orchid ..... Monekton.
Two Step—Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March from the Suite—At the King's Court ..... Sousa.
Overture—Morning, Noon and Night... Suppe.
Valse—The Girl on the Film ..... Sirmay.
Selection—Iolanthe ..... Sullivan.
Song (Cornet Solo)—"The Star of Bethlehem ..... Stephen Adams.
Morceau—The Butterfly ..... Bendix
Selection—Pelessiana on Songs by the late H. G. Pelissier.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passage by the P. and O. Mail boat Kashgar, Captain H. N. Rivers, R.N.R., leaving Bombay on Sunday next:—

Mr Vernon B F Bayney, Mr. Denys Bray ICS, Mr E J Colthurst, Mr and Mrs W D Coull, Mrs R Davidson, Mr N T Duncan, Mr F Geary ICS, Mr and Mrs Harry, child and nurse, Mr E J Holberton, Mrs Howard, child and infant, Mrs A L Jacob, Miss Jarvis, Mr H A Lomas, Mr J F Loyola, Mrs C A Lucas and infant, Mr A McDonald, Mr J M Metaxa, Mrs A E Mirams and child, Mr M J Patel, Mr E A Pearce, Mrs G Prideaux, Rev F C and Mrs Sackett, Mr S Shurma, Mr A H A Simcox ICS, Mr Hugh Smith, Mr B Roberts, Mrs Westbrook, the Hon Mr F H M Corbet, Mr Birch, the Hon Mr A L Hannay, ICS, Mr S J Hall, Mr R W Broatch and Mr J T Tanner.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Sunday next.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, arrived in London on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. All well.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARBITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during November was 603, of whom 39 were males, 273 females, and 291 children.

ALL-INDIA THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

In connection with the All-India Theistic Conference, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., of Calcutta, will conduct the Conference Service at 5-30 p.m., at the local Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Sunday next, at 5-30 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. W. Burns, Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Monday, the 3rd January, 1916, at 6 p.m., on "Botany and its present day application," illustrated by lantern slides. The lecture is open to the public. The Rev. Dr. R. Scott has kindly consented to preside.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR COY.

We have received from this well-known company of No. 1, Churchgate Street, Bombay, copies of their useful calendar for the year 1916. The Company holds a leading position in the Motor and Cycle Trade, and can be consulted for everything in the cycle industry. Every requirement from a nut to a motor cycle can be supplied on demand or sent per V.-P. P.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will deliver a public lecture at the Theosophical Pandal, behind the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, on "Theosophy: God," at 8-30 a.m., and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa on "World's Reconstruction: National and International," at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow.

Admission free by tickets. Blocks will be reserved for ladies, delegates and students.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 18th instant, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 28, other places in Surat District 1, Kalyan Port 1, Nasik District 155, West Khandesh District 2, Satara District 81, Ahmednagar District 7, Poona Town 2, other places in Poona District 48, Sholapur Town 57, other places in Sholapur District 324, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 261, Hubli Town 23, other places in Dharwar District 182, Bijapur District 58, Kanara District 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 220, Satara Agency 1, Akalkote State 36, and Bijapur Agency 17. Total 1,515.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR-CAR.

An inquest was held at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Joseph John Francis, aged about 30, residing in Love Lane, Mazagon.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday, motor car No. 4126, belonging to H. H. the Maharaja of Chhota Udaipur, was being driven from the Town Hall towards the Churchgate station by Mr. E. Ardagh of the British Electrical and Mechanical Company. As the car was passing the Floral Fountain, Mr. Ardagh noticed several people walking about and sounded his horn. In the meantime another car came up from Colaba, going towards the Victoria Terminus. The deceased who was walking along the road, moved to avoid the latter car when he came in front of the Maharaja's car and was knocked down, the left front wheel passing over him. The car which was going slow was stopped and the deceased was placed into it and taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, death being due to shock from fracture of seven of his ribs and injury to the lungs.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, adding that no blame attached to the driver.

MOSLEM LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

The following subscriptions to the Moslem League Co-operative Committee for holding the Sessions for 1915 of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay, have been received:—

Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Rs. 1,000; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Rs. 1,000; H. H. Aga Khan, Rs. 500; Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co., Rs. 500; Mr. Sheriff D. Canjee, Rs. 500; Messrs. Omer and Osman Sobhani, Rs. 500; Mr. M. A. Jivanjee Rs. 500; Mr. Abdulkader Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Rs. 500; Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Rs. 500; Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalji, Rs. 500; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Rs. 460; Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Rs. 250; Mr. Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Khatri, Rs. 250; Mr. M. H. Dedashti, Rs. 250; Mr. Cassumali J. Pirbhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Rs. 200; Mr. Sulaiman H. Ibrahim, Rs. 150; Mr. Ahmed Abideen Pirbhoy, Rs. 150; Mr. Ameerudin Tyabjee, Rs. 50; Mr. Abbas S. Tyabjee, Rs. 50; Mr. Hadi C. Tyabjee, Rs. 50; Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Rs. 50; Mr. Ali Ashgar Fzdee Rs. 50; Mr. Haji Mohamed Aba, Rs. 40; Mrs. Haji Ismail Gool Mohamed, Rs. 30; Mr. Haji Aba Noor Mohamed Kassam Mitha Rs. 30; Mr. Shuffi C. Tyabjee, Rs. 30; and Mr. Mohomedali Essoofali, Rs. 30.

"HOME RULE LEAGUE" CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Annie Besant has received the following additional signatures to her circular inviting a conference to consider the question of the proposed Home Rule League:—

Syed Wazir Hasan (Lucknow) Secretary, All-India Muslim League.

The Hon. Moulvi Fakhruddin (Behar).
Sir B. D. Pattani, C.I.E., ex-Member, Bombay Executive Council.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas (Bombay).
Mr. D. G. Dalvi (Bombay).
Rao Sahab Purushottam Odhavji (Bombay).
Mr. Govindlal Shivalal Motilal (Bombay).
Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey (Bombay).
Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya (Bombay).
Mr. R. G. Munsiff (Bombay).
Dr. Sumant B. Mehta (Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar).
Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji Sait (Madras).
Mr. Radha Kanta Malaviya (Allahabad).

The name of Pandit Hiradaynath Kunzru (Allahabad) appeared in error in the original list.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

1. 2-2nd Hants Artillery beat Deccan College, 14-0.
2. Poona Engineering College beat New English School, 14-1.
3. Recreation Club beat P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, 2-0.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN PIANISTE.

TO APPEAR AT EDWARDES THEATRE

A well-known Russian pianiste, Madame de Sadow-Pittard will appear for a short season in Bombay at Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, under the management of the Palace of Varieties.

Madame de Pittard is a player of great distinction whose recitals have brought crowded houses from every corner of Russia, Eastern Turkistan and throughout the East. With a highly sensitive and artistic temperament Madame de Sadow-Pittard, it is said, combines the most accomplished training in instrumentation and in voice with an insight into musical compositions and a sympathy which combine to give an entertainment which is an inspiring event in the artistic lives of her listeners. Wherever Madame Pittard has been the deepest appreciation and the highest praises have been the immediate result of her performances.

To-night the performance will take place at 10 o'clock and to-morrow at 6-30: with a distinct change of programme at each recital. Despite the extensive booking prices have been fixed noderately and the box plan which is open at Rose & Co. is already pretty nearly filled up.

MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

Mr. Joseph Blascheck, the society entertainer with Miss Alyce Austin, the favorite Australian soprano, vocalist and entertainer, commences a short season of eight days at the Excelsior Theatre to-night. It is a very long time since this kind of entertainment was in Bombay, and being out of the ordinary, it ought to be well patronised. The usual Pathe's Gazette will be shown on the cinema, but excepting this Mr. Blascheck and Miss Austin will supply the entire programme. The former will recite a large variety of pieces, including Albert Chevalier's well-known "A Fallen Star," Mark Anthony's Oration, and other Shakespearean selections, a humorous piece about a country judge, the stirring war poem "The Day" which it will be remembered was written shortly after the outbreak of hostilities by a Bath railway porter, etc. Pleasant variety will be provided by Miss Alyce Austin who will sing and entertain at the piano. Her repertoire includes some of the best modern patriotic songs, so that this part of the entertainment should be extremely popular. Mr. Blascheck modestly terms his entertainment "Society Snapshots," but perhaps such a well-varied programme could not be more suitably described.

As Mr. Blascheck does not reach Bombay till midday he will only give one performance this evening, at 10 p.m. The performances to-morrow, and on Sunday and Monday will take place twice nightly, at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Several matinees will also be arranged for the benefit of schools, etc., and these will be announced later.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge will lay the foundation stone of the Benares Hindu University on Friday, the 4th February, 1916. The Hindu University Society is sending out invitations, among others, to all members of the Society, to the principal donors, and to other prominent supporters of the Hindu University. As the number of donors, including donors of small sums, exceeds 18,000, it is not possible to send out invitations to all of them, and particularly as the addresses of a large number of donors have changed in the course of the last three years, during which the work of collections had been going on and their present addresses are unentered in the University Office. It is, therefore, requested that donors, other than those who have already received the invitation card, who may wish to be present at the ceremony, may communicate their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Hindu University Society, 4, Couper Road, Allahabad. Arrangements will be made, as far as possible, to provide seats for them. Arrangements are being made for a limited number of Pardanashin Ladies who may wish to be present at the ceremony.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

A lecture on Tuberculosis was delivered by Major Liston C.I.E., I.M.S., at the Sanitary Institute on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. to a crowded audience.

The lecture was illustrated with magic lantern depicting cases of topical interest, and included a description of the causes and prevention of the disease and was—as the Chairman of the meeting remarked—of "absorbing interest."

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard, who presided, thanked Major Liston for the interesting lecture he had given and commented on the immense strides made in recent times in the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis and warmly eulogised the work done by the Sanitary Association and King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League. He said Government appreciated much the work that was being done—chiefly with the generous support given by prominent citizens of Bombay which had stimulated other towns and districts in the mofussil to follow the example of this City. Sanitary Associations had been established at Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur in the Southern Division over which he presided as Commissioner.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the Hon. Mr. Sheppard's presence there that evening and pointed out that Mr. Sheppard's knowledge and experience of the City and its affairs would be of immense help to Government in dealing with problems relating to Bombay, that men in Mr. Sheppard's position by presiding at such meetings gave a great stimulus to those engaged and interested in the work of sanitary education and to leading citizens to support this most important work.

THE WAR FUND.

BOMBAY CATHOLICS' CHRISTMAS GIFT.

The Catholic Community of Bombay is to be congratulated on its Christmas Gift to the wounded which was announced a day or two ago. The Catholics, of course had not been wanting in their duty in respect to the War Funds and there was hardly an earning Catholic who had not contributed over and over again for this purpose. Besides individual and private contributions, members of the East Indian, Goan and Mangalorean sections who had representative organizations of their own, had subscribed through those bodies also. Each of these sections again had organized Ladies' Circles working in connection with the Women's Branch, and there are five such circles at present. Nevertheless it was felt that there was a call for united and special action.

A meeting of representative members of the community was accordingly convened on the 23rd October by the Committee of the Catholic Gymkhana which comprised leading members of the different sections of the community, and it was decided that a Christmas Gift to the wounded should be sent in the name of the community, one day—the 7th of November—being set apart to raise the amount required by a house-to-house collection, so that every Catholic home could participate in the Gift. The Archbishop of Bombay and the Archbishop-Bishop of Damann readily agreed to an announcement being made in all the Churches on the preceding Sunday. The City of Bombay and the suburbs were mapped out into Circles each in charge of two volunteers. The duty of the volunteers was to visit as far as possible every Catholic house in their Circle on the appointed day and accept whatever contribution was offered. These contributions varied from Rs. 500 to an anna and less. Of course it must be expected that in a city like Bombay hundreds must have been left unvisited at a hurried collection of this nature.

The original idea was to present a motor ambulance but the collections having exceeded anticipations, the Committee appointed for the purpose found itself not only in a position to present a motor launch, but also to spare a sum of over Rs. 1,200 which will be sent to the Belgian Relief Fund. A motor launch is understood to be a most acceptable adjunct to the base hospitals at Basra or in East Africa. The launch presented is 30 feet long with a beam of 7ft. 5in. and a draught of 15 inches only. It is fitted with a 20 H.P. Thorneycroft engine and has accommodation for 16 to 20 passengers. The launch has been gratefully accepted by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association to whom it was offered. A matter of which Bombay Catholics will justly feel proud is that the launch will bear the name of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who in reply to the committee's request was pleased to intimate:

"Her Excellency is deeply touched at the thought of the Catholics of Bombay of associating their very useful and generous gift with her name, and she is very pleased and proud to meet their wishes."

The Committee are specially indebted to Mrs. Frank Oliveira who volunteered to go round one of the "Circles" in person and whose efforts proved very successful and to Mr. F. L. Silva on whom, as Honorary Secretary to the Committee, fell the burden of organizing the collection and to whose energetic and systematic labours the success of the movement is very largely due.

The following were the principal amounts subscribed:—

Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte	500
Mrs. C. D'Monte	500
Dr. Cajetan Fernandes	500
Mr. D. Ferreira	150
Mr. Thomas Baptista	100
Mr. A. L. Colaco	100
Mr. J. D. D'Almeida	100
Rev. Dr. B. D'Monte	100
Mr. Apollinaris D'Scuza	100
Dr. J. Alban D'Souza	100
Dr. F. X. Ferreira	100
Mr. Frank Oliveira	100
Rev. Fr. D. Remedios	100
Miss Alice Sequeira	100
Mr. F. L. Silva	100
Mr. Dan Valladares	100
Dr. A. G. Viegas	100
Mr. T. G. Correa	50
Mr. C. P. da Cunha	50
Mr. I. F. D'Souza	50
Dr. B. Paes	50

PASSPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

WARNING TO PASSENGERS.

The following extract clause (1) of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915, is published by the Bombay Government for general information:—

"After the 25th April 1915, an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates."

Intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State for India that the Order in Council of the 30th November 1915 extends the provisions contained in clause (1) of the Aliens Restriction Amendment Order, 1915, to all British subjects entering or leaving the United Kingdom. All passengers to the United Kingdom are therefore warned that they should be in possession of passports, and the attention of all Shipping Companies concerned is invited to the Order.

AN EXCITING AIR FIGHT.

CANADIAN GUN IN A GERMAN MACHINE

The following are extracts rom a letter from the Hon. Eric Lubbock in the "Eton College Chronicle," describing the fight in the air in which he and Captain Loraine won the Military Cross:—

Yesterday Loraine and I had an exciting adventure. We sighted a German about four miles off and attacked. We both opened fire at about 50 yards. I fired again at about 25, firing 26 rounds, and then my gun jammed. From that moment I knew nothing except that I was working desperately at my gun. I heard Loraine give a great shout. but felt neither fear nor triumph. Then our machine turned downwards. As I fired my last shot I had seen the German turn down. I knew that if he got blow us my machinegun was the only one that could fire at him. We were diving, I standing almost on the front of the body. Then we turned level. I finished my gun, but tere was no German! . . . Well, the luckless Boche fell 20 yards behind our front line trench. The pilot was shot through the stomach—the observer, a boy of 17—just grazed in the head.

On the machine was found an old machine-gun. It had been taken from the Canadians months ago and now has come back to them. It is absolutely unfit for airplane work, being three times as heavy as the one we use and having lots of other technical drawbacks. There was a camera with a Zeiss lens, which will be most valuable to us, although the camera was pierced by two bullets. There were some plates which are being developed at this moment. The camera is heavy and clumsy, not a patch on ours. It is such that you cannot take a vertical photograph. There was a carbine, a very nice weapon. There was a pistol for firing coloured lights, which had been hit by us and spoiled. There was a priceless pair of binoculars, magnifying 18 times. I am to take all these things myself to G.H.Q., which makes me very shy.

MUNICIPAL CLASSIFICATION OF VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am glad that "Ratepayer," in your issue of to-day, has drawn attention to the anomalous classification of electors in the Municipal ward rolls. It is certainly offensive to the Anglo-Indian community that they are described as Eurasians when with the consent of Government they are known now as Anglo-Indians. It has always been customary to class Europeans and Eurasians together. The Railway companies do so. The Municipality in departing from this time-honoured rule causes unnecessary offence to a class of people.

"Ratepayer" is quite right in saying that the people who are described as Portuguese are not Portuguese at all. They are pure and simple Indian Christians with Portuguese names. They themselves resent being called Portuguese; and real Portuguese object to these Indian Christians being styled Portuguese. If they were Portuguese the Municipality should have classed them as Europeans for Portuguese are Europeans.

But the very fact that in the Municipal roll the Portuguese are classed apart from Europeans shows that they are called Portuguese instead of Goanese.

For this reason it would be more proper to class Christians as Indian Christians as most of these ratepayers are Indian British subjects who have nothing in common with the Portuguese.

Do you not think that the Municipality should have ascertained the nationality of the gentleman whose name has been transferred from the European list to that of Portuguese before doing so? If I were in his place I would refrain from taking any part in the forthcoming election.—Yours, etc.,

S. H N.

Dec. 23.

MORE COLLEGES WANTED.

DR. EWING'S SPEECH AT PUNJAB CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his capacity of Chancellor presided over the Convocation to-day. One interesting feature was the conferring of the degree of Shastri on a young Hindu lady for proficiency in Sanskrit.

Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor, in his address, referring to the question of unemployment of graduates, disavowed the idea of any latent suspicion that education in India was becoming too widespread. On the contrary most of them would cordially agree, he was sure, that no such peril threatened them. The country needed more schools and more colleges and it was desired upon all hands that these should be improved in quality at a rate proportionate to their increase in numbers. Continuing the Vice-Chancellor said: "But may I be permitted to say that in my judgment the youths of this province are suffering serious disadvantages by being, if I may so express it, forced into one or two particular moulds and having been thus shaped, are sent forth into the world ill-prepared for efficient service outside the scope of two or three professions which, as has been intimated, can only furnish sphere for the activities of a few. The suggestion is only this that there is very real danger, in strenuous endeavour to accomplish all this, that what is essential to the preservation of balance of the race between thought and action may be left undone. Wherever this occurs much of the intellectual talent that is born to industry to the development of the resources of the country will inevitably be diverted from those tasks, and consigned to comparatively fruitless labour for which there is perhaps little, if any, aptitude, natural or acquired, and the sum of which when they come to be estimated, is supremely unimportant in comparison with that which might under wiser guidance have been accomplished.

MOTHERS AND EDUCATION.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Reports of speeches are in these days apt to be curtailed, and it is probable that some warnings by Lord Haldane will not reach as wide a field of womanhood as they deserve, observes the "Daily Telegraph." The former Lord Chancellor was speaking at the Institute of the Hampstead Garden City, where he would have an exceptionally thoughtful and cultivated audience, which expressed unmistakably its approval of his remarks. After he had pointed out that capital would be much scarcer on this side of the Atlantic than before the war, he said that unless we did something to develop the British mind and put that into the struggle of the future he would not answer for the nation's safety and progress.

As far as women are concerned, the real interest of his remarks lay, however, in his appeal to mothers. "We shall be face to face,' he said, "with the advent of democracy, and let us see that we do our best to educate our masters before they can exercise their mastery over us. The ideal system begins, not with the children, but with the mothers. We need to see the terrible child-mortality diminish. The training of mothers lies at the very foundation of that aim." Here, perhaps, there is a greater awakening that Lord Haldane recognised as fully as it merited. The movement for establishing schools for mothers and baby clinics had made a fair beginning before the war, and the wise and farseeing women who have been associated with it have kept it to the fore, realising that now, more than ever, was the conservation necessary of every valuable little life.

It was the school-master, Lord Haldane argued, who was the real democrat, for he could make every man and every woman equal. Therefore, it was to be urged that mothers should pay the greatest attention to the education of their children. It is a subject about which, he insisted, the most serious warning must be given to the country, for without it calamity as great as this terrible war itself was in store for the country. And it is in regard to this very matter that the average English mother is found manifesting the utmost indifference. Do we not all know that to a very large proportion of those whose children attend the public elementary schools the attainment of the youngster's fouteenth birthday is the most important event to be desired? For, whether the sixth standard had been reached or not school could be left; the lad could run errands or attend a van; the girl could go into some unskilled occupation. In far higher social circles there has been no enthusiasm for education Proficiency in games has often been placed far above learning.

LESSONS FROM THE ENEMY.

In this country we have often spoken with more or less contempt of the German Hausfrau. Yet she, for all the limits of domesticity that we were wont to assign to her, has borne no small part in the national discipline, the concentration to one purpose that has enabled Germany first to place her militarism and, secondly, to build up the commercial power upon the scale that we now realise. The educational awakening of Germany began after the war with France, and there are those among us who, fully forty years ago, saw for themselves how thoroughly the system had been laid down, and how the younger women of that time threw themselves into the developments that came.

Like the Scotch people, the Germans knew the value of the university and the many paths that lay through it. The German lad for whom his parents had this ambition had to face hard study and to forgo what we think the essentials for the happiness of youth. His mother could where advisable, so order her own life as to help him in his studies, as well as to repress those instincts which would have led her to grant indulgences and permit enjoyments. But one end and one alone had to be kept in view, and that was the preparation for the prize of sucess. The average German of the present time held no very exalted ideas as to the place of woman in the State. In his heart of hearts he has indeed had some contempt for her, asuseful merely in the home and as a ministrant to himself. But she has recognised that this very ministration should include the educational side, and to that fact our enemy has owed much of the efficiency of his organisation.

ARRIVAL OF SIR S. P. SINHA.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Sir S. P. Sinha, President-Elect of the 30th Session of the Indian National Congress, will arrive at the Victoria Termus Station, at 1-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th instant, and the route of procession will be via Crawford Market to Juma Musjid and Cloth Markets, then via Zaveri Bazar and Bhuleshwar to Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road thence over Sandhurst overbridge to Hughes Road and Napean Sea Road to Jai Mahal.

AHMEDABAD FANCY FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

The number of visitors to the fancy bazar is increasing and the two vast enclosures were packed to-day when Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil was the patron.

The special train conveying their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon is expected here at 9-15 a.m. After visiting the fair their Excellencies will leave by special train at 10-45 a.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December, 24, 1915.

AN AMAZING POLICE SCANDAL.

An amazing case in which allegations of the most grave character were made against the police was reported in our columns a few days ago. Though the report is probably still well within the recollection of many of our readers, it will not be amiss briefly to recall the circumstances. A shopkeeper of Buleshwar his son and a servant were charged before an Honorary Bench, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. Pershotamdas Mangaldas, with disorderly behaviour. The case for the prosecution was very simple. The third accused it was alleged threw a basketful of rubbish on the public road, whereupon an altercation ensued between him and a municipal muccadam. The other two accused then came out and all three behaved in a disorderly manner. The defence alleged that it was an absolutely false case got up by way of retaliation because the first accused had threatened to report to the Commissioner of Police the conduct of a police sepoy, who was levying money from "squatters" in the street and thus allowing them to become a nuisance to the shopkeeper.

Three policemen and three other witnesses were called for the police, one of the latter being "a confirmed convict and a jailbird." The Court came to the conclusion that the evidence of these witnesses was entirely unreliable and not in any way such as would justify the magistrates in convicting the accused. The evidence for the defence on the other hand was described as "consistent and uncontradicted, straightforward and ingenuous," while it came from the lips of respectable people, some of them landed proprietors and merchants in good positions in life. What then was the story of the defence which the Bench held to be correct on this straightforward evidence? It was to the effect that the disorderly conduct was on the part of the police and that the disorder took place in a "wadi" which was admittedly a private one. The defence further alleged that the police had committed an unprovoked assault on the accused in revenge for the threat of the first accused to send a petition to the Commissioner, exposing the conduct of the policemen in extorting money from hawkers for allowing them to sit in a street where they were not permitted. As to this, the remarks of the magistrates in their ably written and carefully considered judgment, call for the strictest investigation into the affair. There was no dispute, they say, that hawkers in large numbers have been allowed to sit in the street and create a congestion. The police witnesses, however, either tried to deny this or to belittle it, and this naturally raised a strong suspicion in the minds of the magistrates that some "strong motive induced the police to tolerate and connive at the nuisance." This motive was found, says the judgment, in the statement made by the defence that the policemen on duty levied a regular fee from the hawkers, varying from one pice to two annas for permission to sit in the locality. That statement was corroborated by the defence witnesses and the Bench believed their evidence. That is all bad enough as far as it goes, but the scandal of the whole affair was intensified by the insolent conduct of some of the witnesses, who appeared for the prosecution. The muccadam "grew petulant when driven into a corner by cross-examination." The prevarication on the part of one of the policemen and a man named Bhimsey, the confirmed convict and jailbird, was "unabashed and provoking." The latter's conduct, furthermore, was "atrocious and insulting" and he distinguished himself by "unabashed, barefaced, boastful and chuckling" statements that he had been making payments to the police and that he would continue to do so and "pay a policeman more if he was hard up," while there were distinct entries in his book of payments made to the police, some of which were scored out and some of which were still intact. Finally, the Court came to the conclusion that the evidence about the extortion was true and reliable. Probably, with a view to intimidate the first accused against sending the threatened petition and to show what the police could do and perhaps what he had to expect in future in case it was sent, they committed an unjustifiable and violent assault on the first and second accused in a private lane and dragged the second accused out of his shop. They then pushed off the third accused on to the public road to bring them under the purview of section 122 for disorderly behaviour, though the reverse was the case, so that if a conviction were secured, the petition might be discredited.

If this had been a private prosecution the circumstances would have been disturbing enough but it is almost incredible that this was a prosecution in which an inspector of the Bombay Police Force appeared to conduct the prosecution, and that the witnesses called by him treated the whole affair as a sort of *tamasha* and the Court with contempt. The state of affairs revealed as to the blackmail audaciously levied on people for permission to defy the law is a sufficiently grave reflection on the discipline and laxity of supervision of the section, but that a trumped up case of this sort should have found its way into court and that police constables should have supposed that they were licensed to behave in the manner described by the Magistrates, points to an even graver state of affairs; while it is hard to characterise the conduct of an inspector of police who puts into the box to support a charge of this sort a man who must have been well known to him as what the Magistrates described him,—a confirmed convict and jailbird. We are accustomed to hear the discipline and efficiency of the police of this city described in official reports, and by commentators thereon, as being of a very high standard. We are not altogether sure as to how far that view is shared by the public at large,—especially the humbler sections of it. We should like to think that it is the correct one. But a revelation of this character is alarming and we trust that the superior authorities of the force will regard this affair as having put the whole force on its defence, and that it will be dealt with in the most rigorous manner, in order to restore public confidence. It was stated by the Court that the proceedings had been sent for with a view to a departmental enquiry, but we are not certain that a merely departmental enquiry will be sufficient to satisfy public opinion. The matter appears to us to require investigation by a higher authority. Unfortunately, it is not often that cases in which the conduct of the police is impugned are dealt with so strictly and so efficiently as in this case, and the public have reason to be grateful to the Magistrates who "thought it incumbent on them to go into these points on the ground of public safety and for the good name of the Police Force and the City." For these same reasons it is essential that not only the results, but the nature of, any ensuing investigation should be made known to the public.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S AMAZING CONDUCT.

The "Express" of Bankipore publishes the following extraordinary story of an incident in the Patna College:—

While Babu Kesho Dayal, M.Sc., the Demonstrator of Physics, was lecturing to the students of the 3rd year class on Saturday last between the hours of 11 and 12, Mr. Jackson, the Principal of the College, all of sudden and without observing the least formality, entered his lecture-room and asked why he was going on with his lecture without any experiment. Prof. Kesho Dayal said that the experiments on that portion of the subject had been already shown to the students when they were in the intermediate class, and so he did not think it necessary to repeat them. Mr. Jackson thereupon took him to task and asked him in a rough and angry tone, "When do you come to College?" Prof. K. Dayal said he used to come regularly at 10 a.m. But this did not seem to satisfy Mr. Jackson and he insisted on his coming still earlier. Mr. Jackson then left the class room and Prof. Kesho Dayal went on lecturing to his students. After about a quarter of an hour Mr. Jackson again entered the class room and took his seat in the students' galleries without formally taking the lecturer's permission saying, "You go on with your lecture. I take my seat here. I must hear your lecture." After lecturing for a few minutes more, the chapter on which the Professor was lecturing having been finished, he informed the students that his lecture for the day came to an end and asked them to proceed with the examples given at the end of the chapter. But Mr. Jackson stopped him, saying, "I insist that you go on lecturing." Prof. Kesho Dayal said that as there was only a few minutes left for the period being over, he wanted to take up the new chapter on the next day. On Mr. Jackson again insisting Prof. Kesho Dayal said that under the circumstances he could not but resign. Mr. Jackson then asked the students to leave the class. But the students, as it is given out, were not willing to leave their class without their professor's permission. Mr. Jackson, however, insisted and the students ultimately left the room. We have not been able to ascertain as to what passed between the professor and Mr. Jackson afterwards, but we hear Prof. Kesho Dayal has been suspended.

If the facts, as stated above are true, it is clear that the action of the Principal was opposed to all canons of good taste and college discipline. That is putting the matter as mildly as possible. The deliberate insult implied in such behaviour would be beyond the endurance of any self-respecting person. And Mr. Kesho Dyal did the only thing he could by offering to resign. But the authorities of Patna College and the Education Department of Behar owe it to themselves to see that proper inquiries are made in the matter and adequate reparation made to the Professor.

So much as far as the Professor is concerned. There is more to be said about Mr. Jackson. The conduct of this gentleman, it is alleged, has been complained of before and he is notoriously out of sympathy with the Indian community and the students under him. Men of this character are not of any assistance to the progress of education in this country and it is amazing that their continuance in the service, while such is the case, should be tolerated. Apart from this, conduct such as is reported in the above extract, constitutes a positive danger to the student community. If the investigation of the matter, that it is essential should be made, proves that the story is substantially correct, it is to be hoped that the Government of Behar and Orissa will deal with the affair with a strong hand, and not in the weak way this is unfortunately so common in cases of this kind.

"GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY."

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We are instructed by our clients Messrs. Trikamji Jeewandas, a firm of extensive colliery owners in Bengal, that an article appearing in yesterday's issue of your paper under the headings "Government and Economy" and "Astounding story of coal contracts" might be interpreted to refer to our clients. As they are large contractors of coal and have had considerable dealings with the Royal Indian Marine, we think that the allegations which are made in the article should be publicly contradicted because they are untrue and misleading.

It is true that the article does not give a public reference to our clients, nevertheless, those with whom they come in business contact, might possibly construe the article as referring to them.

To convince you of the falsity of the allegations and inuendoes we send you herewith copy of a sworn statement and a copy of the decree of the High Court and we trust that on perusal of the same you will withdraw the said allegations and innuendoes,—Yours, etc.,

KANGA AND SAYANI.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, Dec. 23, 1915.

[With reference to the above letter, it is merely necessary to state that the article to which it refers contained no reflection of any kind on Messrs. Trikamji Jeewandas. We have examined very carefully certain documents and copies of correspondence, placed before us by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani on behalf of their clients, and we are satisfied that, so far as our knowledge goes, there has been nothing in the relations of Messrs. Tricamji Jeewandas with the R. I. M. Dockyard which has not been of a perfectly proper character. We should regret if Messrs. Tricamji Jeewandas had suffered in any way through the publication of the article, which was not aimed at them.—EDITOR "B.C."]

Notes of the Day.

Something for Bulgaria to Think About.

A few days ago the report was published that the Russians had given up the idea of an invasion of Bulgaria and were turning their attention to an offensive on the Bukhovina front instead. We hope that the very different news which reaches us to-day may be taken as a sign that the Allies are beginning to learn something of the guile, which the Germans know so well how to employ and that the first report was deliberately set afoot in order to mislead the Bulgarians as to the real intentions of the Russians. It now appears that the latter had in preparation an extensive expedition for Bulgaria by sea. After bombarding Varna until the town had been razed, troops have been landed, sixteen transports, as a first instalment, having been in waiting off the port while the preliminary bombardment was in progress. Assuming that our Eastern Ally does not intend doing things by halves and progress to give the Bulgarians something that will really make them think, this is the best news from any of the theatres of war that we have had for a long time.

The Recruiting Campaign,

While we are still without definite information as to the results of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, owing to the Prime Minister's commendable caution, there are signs, on which some reliance may be placed, that it has produced the desired results and that the compulsion so much dreaded in some quarters, even if it comes, will need to be of a very limited character. Mr. Tennant, who as Under-Secretary for War probably knows something as to the correct figures, expressed the hope in the House of Commons that the number of young unmarried men who had not come forward would prove to be negligible while Mr. Asquith's reply to Mr. Hodge was certainly not couched in a tone of pessimism. At the same time, it must be recognised that Ministers have been very careful not to commit themselves, and are evidently not by any means certain as to the actual results. It may yet be that the conditions stated by the Premier have not been fulfilled and that there may be a small proportion of eligibles in the unmarried class, who will have to be forced to take up the burden before the married men are called upon.

Persia and the Allies.

The latest reports from Mesopotamia speak of the depredations of the Persian tribes in the British zone of influence which have already had so mischievous an effect. It seems that the friendly feelings of the Imperial Government towards the Allies are not altogether reciprocated by the Persian tribes in the southern zone. "The Near East" contains a very plain-spoken article on Persian affairs and does not mince words over the reputation of our Northern Ally, in the land of the Lion and the Sun. We, who have followed the recent evolution of Russian thought, know that it is unfair to impute to the Government of the Tsar the actions of Russian officialdom of the past. But, on the other hand, as our contemporary says, it is too much to expect that Iranians will take the present tendency of Russian thought for granted merely on our word. The memories of such men as Colonel Liakhoff, who, after a long career as a reactionary, ultimately surrendered to the Nationalists, cannot be wiped out in a day. The only way in which we can negative the effects of the follies of certain Russian officials, who had not the official sanction of Petrograd for their acts, is by the exercise of a free hand in Persia to-day apart from all previous diplomatic engagements. The Persian peoples have at heart a profound faith in the honour of Great Britain, and this has been greatly enhanced by the evacuation of Bushire. It is only by insisting on our freedom to act as we think best that we can fully restore the confidence of the Persian people in the intentions of the Allies.

The Test of Co-operative Success.

The real test of the success of the co-operative movement does not lie in the provision of cheap money for the agriculturist, but in the manner in which the money is spent by him. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, in his recent report discloses some facts showing how co-operative societies have benefited the Punjab agriculturists. Of the total working capital of all societies in the Province amounting to a crore and a quarter nearly 41.7 per cent. consisted of shares and profits received representing members' savings,—while over eighty lakhs of rupees were advanced to members for paying off old debts. The Registrar, however, admits that, as in other provinces, in some rare cases advances made for this object were applied for other purposes. Nevertheless, he thinks that at least 80 lakhs had been paid to money-lenders and mortgagees,—thus causing no little relief to many a debt-ridden ryot.

Huge Burden of Debt Paid Off.

Moreover, there was a considerable burden of debt which members have paid off from their own pockets since they have joined the societies and which could not otherwise have been paid off. Last year, adds the Registrar,

I estimated that the amount of indebtedness removed by the societies was not less than a crore of rupees, and I am now quite certain that this estimate was not exaggerated. Other respects in which the financial conditions of the members have been improved, such as the purchase of more and better cattle, might be quoted in order to show that financially the members, considered as a whole, are well on the right side. This fact stands out, that after paying off 80 lakhs of debt, members have accumulated savings amounting to half a crore of rupees, which they are now using in place of the money-lenders' money, I have gone into this matter because the fear has been expressed, (and I think it was not altogether absent from the minds of some of the members of the Committee on Co-operation,) that while the societies of this Province have been fortunate in obtaining the use of comparatively large sums of money, they may have used it extravagantly and not to their advantage. No doubt such cases have occurred. It is very easy, however, when noticing weak points of detail, to overlook the main achievement.

The Health of the City.

Slightly improved conditions of health prevailed in Bombay last week in comparison with the previous week, the death-rate, coming down from 25.90 to 24.74. Last week's total mortality of 466 included one death from plague and eleven deaths from other causes among recent arrivals from the mofussil and two deaths among road-side beggars, so that the death-rate among the permanent population of the city may be taken to be 23.99. Plague registered six attacks and five deaths, being one attack and two deaths less than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year, it is pertinent to note, there was not a single case of mortality from plague. Small-pox registered last week 13 attacks and 9 deaths, showing that it is still keeping a pretty strong hold on the city. Cholera was absent as usual. The mortality from other diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs 38, other tubercular affections 4, diseases of the respiratory system 166, diseases of the nervous system 29, old age 25, debility and anaemia 49. The total number of live births during the week was 498, being considerably in excess of the number of deaths during the same period. There were also 32 still-births and 4 premature births registered during the week.

Plight of Bhattias in Zanzibar.

We have received a copy of a petition addressed to the Governor of Bombay on behalf of some orthodox Bhatia residents of Bombay trading with Portugese East Africa, Mozambique and other places in Africa. The petition refers to the hardships suffered by their relatives and representatives who are living in these places with their employees. These persons hitherto used to get their supply of articles of food which consist of wheat flour prepared from hand-mill, Mangalore, rice, pulse, ghee, teelseed and rapeseed oil, sugar, molasses and Indian spices, from India. But since the imposition of restrictions on the shipment of wheat and other articles, owing to the war, their supplies have been cut off, with the result that orthodox as they are, they have, in many cases to suffer privations. In September last the Collector of Bombay permitted a shipment of five bags of wheat flour, but these bags were returned by the Naval authorities of Zanzibar. To add to their hardships, while for sometime export from India of wheat flour, tea and sugar only was prohibited since November the shipment of rice and pulse has also been stopped. Besides, owing to the prohibition of export of gunny bags and thread, large quantities of ground nuts, teel seeds and maize meant for export are rotting in neutral ports, though these articles are meant only for Indian and English ports. The petition, therefore, prays that these unnecessary restrictions which cause great hardship to a considerable section of British subjects should be removed. We trust that the matter will receive the immediate attention of the Government of Bombay who should, if necessary, forward it to the Government of India for early disposal.

Official and Personal.

News has just been received that Lord Brassey having been recommended a sea voyage arrives in Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia on Sunday, the 26th December, and returns by the same ship on the 9th January. Lord and Lady Willingdon hope he may join them in Karachi on the 5th January.

A public meeting of the Hindu Community of Bombay will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., to give an address to the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., has been elected by the representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund as a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VARNA RAZED.

RUSSIANS INVADE BULGARIA

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

The Russians, after razing the town, are reported to have landed at Varna. The garrison lost heavily, but did not interfere with the landing.

Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters, describing the failure of the Germans north-east of Ypres, says the attack was made early in the morning preceded by a gas cloud, into which was pumped shrapnel and high explosives. The German rush was spent before it reached the parapet.

At the attack on the slopes east of Hartmanusweilerkopf the French extended the position and took 1,200 prisoners. From the German report the fighting took place in driving snow.

The Kaiser has postponed his trip to the western front owing to indisposition.

Munitions works in Westphalia were destroyed by an explosion, 300 women were killed out of 600.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the War Credit of £500,000,000, a number of Socialists voting against it.

The Petrograd communiqué recounts minor engagements between scouts and bombing encounters.

The withdrawal of the Anzac forces has not shaken the determination of the Australians to see the war through. Mr. Hughes, the Premier, said the evacuation serves as a spur to our resolute purpose.

The second Note of the United States to Austria is very brief and justifies America's demands. Continued good relations depend on the action of Austria.

SWISS COUNCIL AND PEACE FEELERS

BERNE, Dec. 23.

Replying to a Socialist interpellation suggesting that the Federal Council should offer its good offices for the conclusion of an armistice or for paving a way to peace negotiations, M. Hoffman, head of the Political Department, said on behalf of the Council that while he sympathised with the suggestion it was foredoomed to failure and might be misunderstood. Until both sides favoured peace outside interference might be prejudicial.

RUSSIANS INVADE BULGARIA.

LANDING EFFECTED AT VARNA.

RUSSIANS LAND AT VARNA.

THE TOWN RAZED.

GARRISON LOST HEAVILY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphing from Athens states that the Russians have landed at Varna after razing the town.

The garrison lost heavily but did not interfere with the landing.

SIXTEEN TRANSPORTS FULL OF TROOPS

ATHENS, Dec. 22.

It is learned from diplomatic sources here that while Russian squadrons were bombarding Varna there were sixteen transports full of troops in the offing.

STATIONARY SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

SALONIKA, Dec. 29.

The situation on the front is stationary. The enemy have not yet shown signs of invading Greek territory.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.

A communiqué, recounting minor engagements between scouts and bombing encounters, shows that the Russians are holding the ground on the Dvina front.

The Russians likewise had the best of the encounters in Western Galicia capturing prisoners and quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Russians inflicted very heavy losses on the Turks near Olty.

WITHDRAWAL OF ANZACS.

WILL SPUR ON AUSTRALIANS.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 22.

The withdrawal of the Anzac forces has not shaken the determination of the Australians to see the war through.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier, said Australia will be in the war until victory is final, complete and overwhelming for the Allies. The evacuation serves as a spur to our resolute purpose.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S VIEW.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 23.

Referring to the withdrawal from Anzac Mr. Massey, the Premier, said it was better to face the position and be done with it than to proceed with an enterprise which was commonly believed to be the result of error of judgment. He deprecated criticism and animosity and urged the necessity for presenting a united front to the enemy.

GERMANY'S WAR CREDIT.

PASSED IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the war credit of five hundred million sterling, a number of Socialists voting against it. The Reichstag has been adjourned till 11th January.

In the course of the debate a statement on behalf of the Socialist party was read regretting the lack of response to its approaches to the workers of other countries, with the view to restoring Europe to the peace which was so eagerly desired, declaring it was the duty of the Germans to continue the war, but insisting on adequate maintenance for the families of soldiers and feeding of the poor and protesting against the plans of conquest.

Herr Ebert said he hoped that every chance would be seized of negotiating peace.

Herr Geyer on, behalf of nineteen Socialists, said the German politicians working for annexations were the greatest obstacles to peace negotiations.

Herr Bethmann Hollweg in a speech on the 9th December had supported this dangerous policy. Therefore Herr Geyer and his comrades refused to vote credits.

GERMANS DEPERESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The debates in the Reichstag have depressed Germans.

The "Vorwaerts" emphasises that Dr. Helfferich has abandoned the prospect of war Indemnities and says: "Germany, even if indemnified, must starve on a great scale for years."

Twenty-one Socialists have seceded from the party and formed an independent organisation.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT RIDGE.

1,200 GERMANS TAKEN PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.

A communiqué says yesterday's attack enabled the French to extend the positions on the slopes east of Hartmannsweilerkopf. 1,200 Germans have now been taken prisoners.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

A Berlin communiqué admits an important French success in capturnig a ridge at Hartmannsweilerkopf and other positions. The fighting took place in driving snow.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GERMAN AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Last evening's communiqué reports further successes of French artillery which exploded a German ammunition depot on the Heights of the Meuse.

The enemy regained a small portion of the trenches captured yesterday on Hartmannsweilerkopf which were held by French outposts. The total of the Germans captured exceeds 1,300.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

JOURNEY TO WESTERN FRONT POSTPONED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.

A Berlin official message says the Kaiser has postponed his journey to the Western front owing to a slight inflammation of the cellular tissue, which confines him to his room.

GERMAN MUNITION WORKS BLOWN UP.

300 WOMEN KILLED OUT OF 600.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.

A great explosion has occurred at Muenster munition works in Westphalia, causing huge damage to the town. The railways are interrupted.

A later message says 300 women out of the 600 employed in the munitions factory were killed.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANISATION ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

A "Statesman's" special cable gives the following further details of Mr. Lloyd George's speech which has created a great impression as showing that the best industrial, commercial and technical talent available have been secured by the Ministry of Munitions and that a magnificent organisation has been established resulting in a stupendous output.

Mr. Lloyd George said the enemy's machine guns and artillery were responsible for 90 per cent. of our casualties. The importance of the lavish supply of machine-guns was first insisted on by Mr. Asquith on his return from the front in June.

Since that date the British output of these weapons increased fivefold. Vast works have been erected in England for the manufacture of huge guns for the demolition of the formidable German defences.

The dimension of British siege artillery have been so greatly increased that the heaviest guns of that type employed by the British at the beginning of the war were now the lightest in use. Adequate equipment and most powerful artillery were, however, essential to victory.

Mr. Lloyd George added, the control over the production of metals instituted by the Ministry of Munitions had effected in a single year a saving of a sum equivalent to an income tax of six pence or seven pence in the pound.

SIR ARTHUR BARRETT.

INVESTED WITH STAR OF INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

His Majesty at Buckingham Palace today invested Sir Arthur Barrett with the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

A SURPRISE THAT FAILED.

FIGHT NORTH-EAST OF YPRES

HOW THE BRITISH DISPERSSED THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters, describing the failure of the Germans on Sunday north-east of Ypres says it is clear that the Germans hoped to surprise us, at least, colour is lent to this view by their failure to press an infantry assault.

The attack was made in the early morning when least resistance might be expected. As soon as gas was seen coming our artillery pumped shrapnel and high explosives into it in order to scatter columns which might be massed behind. The German rush, however, was spent before it reached the parapet. A deafening artillery duel followed.

When the fog of the duel cleared two capacious craters were revealed near the Ypres-Armentieres railway, and like swarms of insects tiny green figures were seen wriggling thither, but they steadily melted before our fusillade of rifle and machine-gun fire without getting closer. Finally the British occupied the craters.

The correspondent adds that our bomb throwers are increasingly active and daring, and that this form of warfare is frankly distasteful to the enemy. The individual superiority of our men over the steadily deteriorating enemy is daily more marked.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from Headquarters reporting artillery activity at many points during the last twenty-four hours, principally about Fricourt, on both sides of the La Bassee canal and at Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively.

BRITISH COMMANDS.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The War Office announces that General Sir C. Monro succeeds General Sir D. Haig in command of the First Army in France and General Sir Archibald Murray succeeds Sir C. Monro, while Lieut-General Sir W. R. Robertson, New Chief of the Imperial Staff, has the temporary rank of a General with Major-General R. Whigham as his Deputy. Also Major-General Kiggell, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, becomes Chief of the Staff to General Haig.

CHRISTMAS IN BRITISH TRENCHES.

PLUM PUDDINGS FOR ALL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that though the weather is depressing Christmas in the British trenches promises to be very cheerful. The trenches are quite comfortable compared with those of 1914 and the troops are additionally conscious of their superiority over the enemy. The authorities have arranged for the distribution of plum puddings to the entire army. There will certainly be no amenities and nothing in the nature of a truce. All British ranks have been bidden to remember that war is war and that Germans have invariably a sinister motive in all they do, especially under the guise of friendly sentiment. The admonition is unanimously cordially approved in the trenches.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said the Indian Army officers who are prisoners of war, receive after sixty-one days on the full Indian pay the British pay and allowances or the Indian Army leave pay, whichever is greater. It is not considerd that any alteration is required.

EDITOR OF "TEEGRAAF" RELEASED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Schroeder, the Editor of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf," has been released.

EARAH BERNHARDT DANGEROUSLY ILL

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Sarah Bernhardt is reported to be dangerously ill.

PARLIAMENT BILL READ A THIRD TIME

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Parliament Bill has been read a third time without a division.

THE ARMY VOTE.

MR. ASQUITH ON "HANGERS BACK.'

"THE ALLIES HAD NEVER WAVERED."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The deepest interest was taken in Mr. Asquith's speech. The Galleries were crowded and Lords Derby and Fisher, occupied seats above the clock.

Mr. Asquith added that the men from Anzac after a much needed rest would proceed to the new theatre. He paid a warm tribute to Generals Munro and Birdwood, and turning to the Western Front, to Field-Marshal French and General Haig.

He expressed appreciation of Lord Derby's efforts and spoke of the response from all parts of the Empire, which was a commentary on the lethargy of some at home.

Let hangers back, he said, seize the opportunity and even now follow the example patriotically set by the great mass of the country. There had been in this war abundance of errors and miscalculation but not confined to our side.

The Allies had never wavered the fighting forces both in men and material were every month more ample in quantity, better mobilised and organised for campaigning.

FURTHER POWERS MIGHT BE ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons, after a long succession of speakers arguing for and against compulsion, Mr. Tennant said that Mr. Asquith had indicated that if certain conditions as regards recruiting were not fulfilled, the step taken in the past might have to be substituted by others and Government might have to ask for further powers.

He did not wish to forshadow what they would be, but Government should feel that in asking for those powers they had behind them not only the vast majority of the members of the Commons, but also of the people outside.

Mr. Tennant appealed to Nationalists and Labour members to throw in their lot with Government in its efforts to bring the war to the only possible termination conceivable.

COMPULSION L KELY TO BE SUPPORTED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The House of Commons has agreed to vote for an additional million men.

In the course of the discussion on the vote Mr. Tennant said he hoped that the number of young unmarried men who had not come forward would be negligible.

He believed that the great majority in the country and a large proportion of members of the Commons were prepared to support the Government if it were found necessary to resort to compulsion.

Mr. Asquith intimated that information regarding the results of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign was likely to be given when the House reassembled.

Mr. Hodge asked for aggregate figures in view of their moral effect on the country and Allies.

Mr. Asquith said the suggestion was tempting but we wished to avoid any suspicion of a misleading statement.

MONTHLY WASTAGE AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Referring in the Commons to the necessity for adequate reserves Mr. Tennant mentioned that the wastage at the front was fifteen per cent. monthly.

SIR E. CARSON'S CRITICISM.

THE VOTE HAD COME TOO LATE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Commons continued sitting all night, Sir Edward Carson said his only criticism was that the vote came too late and was not large enough. The trade must spare the necessary men.

Referring to Mr. Redmond's speech he said he did not believe that Ireland would hesitate to join in whatever measures were necessary to finish the war.

JAPANESE LINER SUNK.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

PORT SAID, Dec 23.

The Japanese liner Yasaka Maru has been sunk.

The passengers and crew were saved.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

SECOND BRIEF NOTE DESPATCHED.

AMERICA JUSTIFIES HER DEMANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The second Note of the United States to Austria is very brief. It declares that the admission of the Austrian Admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers were still on board alone justifies America's demands.

The Note concludes that the continued good relations between the two countries depends on the action of Austria.

FOMENTING STRIKES IN AMERICA.

LIKELY TO LEAD TO WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Mr. Gompers, the President of the National Labour Union, has testified before the Federals Grand Jury that what he has seen in the way of fomenting strikes is not only morally wrong but exceedingly likely to lead America into war.

SMUGGLING RUBBER TO GERMANY.

CONCEALED IN PERSONAL LUGGAGE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Elaborate schemes have been arranged to smuggle rubber to Germany from America. The latest revealed in New York by the seizure of 3,500 pounds of raw rubber, which was about to be shipped without a declaration, had its sequel in the revelation of a fresh endeavour to send large quantities in the personal luggage of women agents travelling to Holland.

Confessions made to the Federal authorities show that a regular procession of women travellers was to have proceeded to Europe, each taking a quantity.

A German agent at Rotterdam had arranged for the forwarding of rubber to Germany.

ANGLO-DANISH AGREEMENT.

BRITISH CONTROL OF DENMARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The "Pioneer's" special cables:—

London, 21st December:—The House of Lords yesterday again discussed the Anglo-Danish agreement. Lord Sydenham said he was certain that the war would have already ended had not Germany received commodities which the Navy only have been able to intercept. Lord Crewe hotly resented Lord Milner's referring to the current belief that some German influence was affecting Government.

The "Exchange" correspondent at Copenhagen says the Anglo-Danish agreement is attacked in Germany and Sweden equally as in Britain. The Stockholm "Tidningen," usually the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, says the agreement means that Denmark has submitted to a degree of British control to which even Branting was unwilling to subject Sweden. The Danes as old and faithful friends of Britain resent British criticism and point out that the streets of Copenhagen were alleged to be overflowing with cotton when there was scarcely a bale in the whole of Denmark.

FREIGHT SITUATION.

GOVERNMERT'S HEAVY DEMANDS ON SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

"The Times" thinks freights may go still higher if Government's present heavy demands on the mercantile marine recur. Regular lines are daily refusing offers of freight.

"The Times" estimates the total amount of British shipping now in Government service as equal to the whole of German shipping before the war.

The profits of British owners are enormous though less than what Neutrals are making. However, the withdrawal from Gallipoli should relieve the situation which is so acute that Government cannot ignore it.

PENSIONED SUBARDAR-MAJORS' VALUABLE SERVICES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The following pensioned Subardar-majors, formerly belonging to the regiments indicated, have been gazetted Honorary Captains in recognition of valuable services in the war:—Girdhari, formerly 42nd, Surja, 48th, Kurban Alikhan, 109th.

To be Honorary Lieutenants Shah Walikhan 108th, Sitaram Ghogle, 117th, Hira Singh, 14th.

THE HUNTLEY'S CREW.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The crew of the steamer Huntley have been saved except two.

THE WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

RIVER TRANSPORT.

Sir Mark Sykes, who recently paid a visit to the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, has contributed to the Press an interesting descriptive account of some aspects of the operations about the time of the battle of Kut-al Amara, 27th, 29th September. The following are the main portions of his article:—

The campaign in Mesopotamia differs beyond all words from every other operation taking place in the world in this year of war. It may be called the Cinderella of Campaigns, for indeed, if past history and modern engineers tell a tale to be believed, the swamps and wastes of Irak will be changed within the life of the present generation into something as different from themselves as were the mice and pumpkin of the fairy story, and that for the blood and toil of a few thousands of British and Indian soldiers, who in this distant region of the earth are, as it were, cut off from the stupendous events at present taking place in Europe.

To appreciate the campaign neither maps nor books of reference will suffice. The area is so vast, and the information so widely scattered and so technical that it is hard for one at Home to picture this outlying field of war, where men are counted in tens, while in Europe they are counted by tens of thousands and where military movement is measured by scores of miles while in Europe it is measured by yards.

The approach to South Mesopotamia lies through the Persian Gulf, and the Gulf itself is a part of this campaign.

GERMAN INTRIGUES.

The lawless and ignorant tribesmen of Persia are being urged and organised to plunder Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Jask by the erstwhile commercial travellers and consuls of Germany; the half-witted Persian fanatic is deliberately encouraged to assassinate British and Russian consular officials in the provincial capitals. To effect these crimes (which have as little military value as the killing of Scarborough or Hartlepool children) our enemy's agents do not hesitate to revive the ancient passions of a bygone age for the purpose of venting their hatred and spleen against men of British blood.

To meet and check this policy Great Britain must needs detach small bodies of troops at Charbar, Jask, and Bushire. In each of these places a small handful of Indian troops under a few British officers give peace and security to traders, foreigners and Persians aliko.

TRIBESMEN IN ANARCHY.

Inland the tribesmen roam in anarchy under their German leaders; on the shore peaceful commerce is protected from their onslaught by these little bands of exiles. These small detachments remain at their posts as weeks run into months, months into quarters, and the quarters circle the year. And this in the Gulf, the Gulf with its seven merciless months of torrid heat, its burning winds, its dust-leaden atmosphere, its baked seashore and brazen rocks.

Let it be remembered in England that all through this war, these little out posts have been doing double and treble duty, and above all let it be said in days to come that even as in the West, so in the middle East, our soldiers British and Indian fought, watched, and suffered in the cause of peace and civilization, while our enemies sought to foment mutiny and religious hate in a neutral land, not to fulfil or achieve a reasonable purpose, to insure victory or facilitate their operations, but merely to wreak vengeance and to satisfy their spite.

On the southern side of the Gulf at Muscat and Bahrein again we find similar isolated groups in each place holding in check those forces of disorder and violence which the enemy's agents seek to provoke, but on the Arabian shore the star of Germany is on the wane, the Arab sailor folk know that on the wane the "Allemani" are no more. These Arabs, who cruise as far afield as Zanzibar and find their way to Malabar across the open sea without sextant or master's certificate, have learned that the flag of Germany cannot be shown upon the waters of the earth so long as war lasts, and the word has gone through the Arabian coasts that he who would trade abroad must be the friend of the Ingliz, who spoiled the slave trade in years gone by and lately stayed the traffic in arms.

Through this sweltering Gulf with its surface at a temperature of 90 deg. to the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab which carries the confluent waters of the Tigris and Euphrates to the sea. From the bar to Basra, the river runs through the land which to the mid stream passengers offers a prospect different from any Eastern river. The river runs between two groves of palms so densely, planted and so tall that no glimpse of brown or yellow earth is visible. The river itself, though muddy, takes from the sky a tincture of reflection; the eye, therefore, is only aware of three main colours in this landscape, dense, deep, dull olive of the palms in two unending ribbons, between them, a pale brown river with azure reflections, above a sky of clearest blue; here and there along the bank a well-built house or so of dull brown brick, and moored or beached ashore a quantity of native seagoing ships which we call dhows. The dhow seems a strange enough craft, it has a bow like a Shamrock or Defender, a stern like a Tudor ship of war, and a mast and a sail, such as only the mind which conceived a Bedawi's tent could imagine; further up stream we see the great river craft, shallow of draft, broad of beam with high curving stern, and bow.

In between these various ships dart canoes of pitch and light frame work, as well as better fashioned boats something between gondolas and Bosphorous kaiks. As for such people as one sees, these are mixed, Arabs, Persians, Kurds and Chaldean Christians, and in this month of September their business is the plucking and packing of dates, and neither war, revolution, nor change of rule has place in their minds until the season is over. So past Mohammerah, where the river is joined by the Karan and thus to Basra, where come the first real and tangible signs of British occupation. Basra at present is in English hands. Basra may some day rival Venice in beauty, Venice of green domes, palms and canals; to-day it is only a hint; there is business, brains and energy in the place, and now that the swarm of Turkish civil incompetence has been swept away, it may begin to prepare itself to be the premier port of the Middle East, for this it is destined to be.

MARSH ARABS.

From Basra to Kurna the river runs ever between the groves; at Kurna the Euphrates either does or does not join the Tigris, for on this point amid the sluggish waters of the marshes geographers and engineers are at variance. Above Kurna the palms give way to rushes, reeds, and sodden banks whereon the so-called Marsh Arabs dwell. These are wild folk who run naked, rob, steal, hide and beg, paddle in canoes or swim on palm logs, a sort of amphibious men, some of whom Arab legends say have webbed toes. These marsh people are primitive beyond all counting; set them in a swamp 8,000 B. C., and they would not be wanting anything except kerosine oil tins and contraband rifles, for of all that man has devised since that time, fig leaf aprons included, they seem to have availed themselves of nothing.

For some 40 miles up the river this kind of people extend, their settlements of rushes and reeds being interspersed here and there with mud forts built as night asylums of refuge for traders, tax-gatherers, and travellers by sailing boat up and down stream. Presently the swamps abate, the land grows dryer, though even in this season it is green about the banks and the hovels of rush and mat give place to tents of hair and the wild marsh men to a people more akin to the Bedawi.

So to the town of Amara, where there is a lofty arched bazaar, palms and well-built houses of yellow brown brick. Here there are at last a few signs of British occupation, a notice of an "ice cream" vendor in English words, a military depot, some mountainous collections of forage and and a few khaki policemen, and perhaps a steamer or two moored by the shore. Above Amara the nomad settlements throng the banks thickly at intervals of a mile or so, herdsmen and shepherds of the Beni Lam and Al Bu Mohammed; along the banks range horsemen, here and there one may see a cluster of women gossiping round a water-wheel, naked urchins chase and play along the watersides and the air resounds with the cries and noises of the desert camp.

So on for mile after mile for 120 of them; suddenly around a sharp bend in the river a congregation of some twenty steamers, Royal Naval launches, barges, trenches, guns, horse lines, sentries, strings of camels and two-wheel mule-drawn carts, hucksters, blocks of stores, a bridge of boats, dust, hammering, bales of forage, all in a coil of ordered business here, 300 miles from the coast, is the Mesopotamia Field Force with in eight miles of the Turkish Army.

FACTORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

At this point one may pause to consider the factors of the campaign:—

A winding river which is restless in its bed, capricious in its fall, uncertain in its rise and sown with shifting shoals and sands, is the sole means of communication between Baghdad and the sea; it is the inevitable line of supply, advance or retreat for Turks and British. On either hand stretches limitless plain, showing an horizon as level as the sea save for here and there a mound of ancient ruin, a rare ridge or faint undulation. This unending plain, however, must not be imagined to be of completely easy passage, for its faint depressions are swamps of unknown shape with bays and inlets, while at right-angles to the river banks run dried canals and cuttings with hard ridges on either hand.

As for the population, it is base, semi-nomadic Arab, cruel, treacherous and rascally as the town influence can make it, yet predatory with primitive Bedawi instinct. The Beni Lam and kindred clans of lower Mesopotamia are neither like the noble Anazeh and Shammer, who are fierce, but homely and true, nor the Baggara and Aghedat, who are gentle huksters.

To these people, Turkish corruption, smugglers, and a year's war have brought a wealth of arms and munitions; without any cohesion or policy they are neither for British nor Turk; on the day of battle they haunt the outskirts of the fight, plunder the wounded and stragglers impartially, harass the retreat of the defeated side, hoist white flags over their tents and profess unswerving fidelity to whosoever seems to be in the ascendant!

THREE IMPORTANT FACTORS.

Thus, in the present stage, there are three natural factors—the river, the land and the people. The river may block your advance by a new and unexpected mud bank—the land may thwart your plans by an unmapped swamp—the people will not delay or impede you, but will accentuate every mishap that may befall, plunder your convoys, threaten your hospitals, cut your telegraph wires, and supply you and your opponents with unreliable information.

Before the occupation of Kut matters were thus: astride the river stood the Turks; on the left bank three swamps were linked by chains of entrenchments traced with every device known to the science of the Teutonic engineer; on the right bank the position was continued with equal care and preparation, and so conforming itself in relation to the bends in the river as to oblige an enemy, endeavouring to turn it from the landward side, to make a detour which could not be compassed unobserved in the space of one dark night. In this position was firmly established a force of Turks numerically superior, well armed, plentifully supplied and supported by a greater number of field-guns than those against them.

Seven miles in rear of this prepared position lay the town of Kut; midway between Kut and the entrenchments the river was spanned by a pontoon bridge. On the night of the 27th September the striking force of the British Army in Mesopotamia lay six miles from the Turkish entrenchments. On the night of the 29th the British were in occupation of Kut with above a thousand prisoners, half the enemy's artillery, and a considerable quantity of ammunition in their hands, while the Turkish Army was putting as large an available space between itself and its enemy as the river, the Arabs, the swamp and canals would allow.

Amid the din and thunder of the great war this achievement may pass almost unnoticed, and yet such a battle fought across a level plain, in the face of perfect entrenchments, modern artillery and machine-guns, in an unmapped country, with rumours of large forces of hostile tribesmen menacing communications will, when things come to be reasoned out and proportioned, rank well enough in our annals.

THE TOLL OF LIVES.

As for the course of events, the scheme and plan, the deeds of gallantry, the inevitable toll of precious lives, these are written in their appointed place, but as the setting of these things always remember the unwieldy passenger steamers sliding from bank to bank, the barges and lighters in the swirling yellow-blue river, the tatterdermalion Arabs hovering and fluttering on the outskirts of the fight bent on their evil work, the plumes of shrapnel in the sky, the troops of sulking prisoners, plodding rearward, the abandoned works. The British and Indian infantry prone and parched, is no longer moving, because beyond a given point man can no more, even when his enemy is on the run—while far away amidst curses, chaos and recrimination a Turkish Army is scrambling and scuttling through the darkness from a position from which its commander had boasted nothing could turn him.

Kut the day after its occupation was as Kut of the day before, yet with a difference. The Turks had gone and the British had come.

The British soldier, the first gentleman in Europe or Asia, and his brother the Sepoy, were in possession. Now neither Briton nor Indian owe any debt of gratitude to the Arab tribesmen who have plundered, wounded, mutilated the dead, sniped, pilfered, spied and betrayed; there is no reason why our fighting men should distinguish between the inhabitants of the towns and the encampments; roughly dressed, language, habits and appearance are one, and in a war the soldier has no time for nice ethnological differences and the historical influences. He does not know that the tribesmen of the inverted double Deltas of Mesopotamia are the descendants of Khariji anarchists of the 9th century and of the Carmathian outlaws of the 10th that to them all organised government has been for above 18 generations the emblem of cruelty, oppression and robbery, that their chiefs have of a set purpose been encouraged and schooled in treachery by generations of perfidious Turkish Beys and Persian Governors.

The British or Indian soldier does not know that all has been wrong-doing from the age when Ma'amun fought Amin for Baghdad, to the day when Hulagu pierced the canals and annihilated by famine a population of 11 millions, and thence to the coming of the Committee of Union and Progress and the German concessionaries who have thriven on intrigue and wickedness in these later days. The British and the Indian soldiers know none of these things.

All the English and the Indian soldier knows is that his dead comrades' bodies are stripped and sometimes mutilated, that if a trooper lose his way alone he is little likely to return, that perhaps a bullet has sung past his own topi or puggaree from a mud wall above which flutters a white flag, that he has now and again found a dear loved friend lying with throat cut from ear to ear; consequently for good or ill the word Arab is not one to evoke the gentlest feelings in our soldier's breast.

This digression is necessary to appreciate the manager of the occupation of Kut—the Turks had fled in haste, our men both horse and foot reached the town soon after they had gone. For the last week a Turkish commander had been maintaining his prestige by daily hangings and shootings, his last act before leaving had been to shoot six individuals for deserting, spying, or cowardice.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO THE ARAB.

Enter the victors; within an hour the women were chaffering milk, dates, and sweet limes, the merchants were offering contracts, policemen were patrolling the dirty little streets, a governor was established in an coffee—tired troops were standing in the sun while billets were sought for them, and most unbelievable of all the Arab cultivators were dropping in to complain of a certain horseman who had ridden through a crop of beans, and of a Supply and Transport officer who had parked his belongings in a garden.

This is a good enough answer to Belgian atrocities. When our men occupy a town within three hours of a hard won conflict the bazaar does not close, the coffee shop is thronged, the women do not pause in their work by the water side, and the fellah instinctively avails himself of the first opportunity in perhaps a 1,000 years of making a frivolous complaint to an impartial dispenser of justice without fear or danger of being impailed, bastinadoed, cuffed, plundered or set in the goal.

If "Frightfulness" is one theory of war, certain the Briton has another with "Carry on" as the motto instead of "Kultur" and in lieu of the Furor Teutonicus kind of *Juris Obsessio*.

It must not be supposed that our coming evokes enthusiasm, nor our justice gratitude, nor our discipline admiration; to the Arab mind these are not the qualities of "Kingliness": a King must rule by terror and be guided by caprice

So the Arab's eye with uncomprehending looks the bronzed, peaceful British soldiers who talk so quietly to one another and who walk about the streets not with the swagger of conquest, but with the staid assurance of the city man returning from business. These British soldiers, so clean and so cheerful, have carried a wonderful load through this campaign: they have born heat, vermin, mosquitoes, fever, double duty, heavy casualties in the field; sunstroke, heat-stroke, malaria and typhoid have exacted a dismal toll, and any one who counts the casualties in the various actions and compares them with the numbers engaged will perceive that the fighting has in Mesopotamia been as severe, if not as persistent, as anywhere in the war.

If the British soldier leads, the Sepoy has not been slow to follow; and to see the wounded Indian soldier stiffen himself on his stretcher and sit up to salute an unknown British officer, gives one a glimpse of that spirit of loyalty, pride and glory in the profession of arms, that no windy intriguer can dispel and years of patient, justice and devotion of forgotten generations of Englishmen have evoked.

But it is not only the soldiers who are to be considered as working in this campaign. A river war presumes ships, and ships presume sailors, the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine provide the latter, and the bounty of Heaven, the Ottoman Government, and a certain sense of humour which is inseparable from Britishers afloat has provided a fleet. Handiness and silence have become proverbial in the Press and on the stage with regard to a certain service, but in Mesopotamia whatever may be said of officers and men, neither of these qualities can be ascribed to the various heterogeneous collections of metal and machinery which at present fly the white ensign or the blue on the Tigris. The number and construction of the various classes of vessels forming our fleet are secrets which cannot be divulged; but since their commanders do not hesitate to navigate within 100 yards of the enemy, there can be no harm in describing the outward appearance of these craft which are familiar enough to the Ottoman forces. There are paddle steamers which once plied with passengers and now waddle along with a barge on either side, one perhaps containing a portable wireless station, and the other bullocks for heavy guns ashore: there are once respectable tugs which stagger along under a weight of boiler plating and are armed with guns of varying calibre; there is a launch which pants indignantly between batteries of 4.7's looking like a sardine between two cigarette boxes; there is a steamer with a Christmas tree growing amidships, in the branches of which its officers fondly imagine they are invisible to friend or foe.

There is also a ship which is said to have started life as an aeroplane in Singapore, shed its wings but kept its aerial propeller, took to water and became a hospital; its progress is attended by a sustained series of detonations which serves it as an escort among the Arabs who attribute its method of progress to Iblis alone. And this fleet is the cavalry screen, advance guard, rear guard, flank guard, railway, general headquarters, heavy artillery line of communication, supply depot, police force, field ambulance aerial hanger and base of supply of the Mesopotamian Expedition.

Those in England who are interested in this expedition should always bear in mind this fleet when reading the despatches, and picture following in its wake flocks of store-bearing river craft with acres of white sails spread bellying in fair curves and peaking up sharp angles against the sky.

KUT EL AMARA.

In Kut there is a minaret, and over the doors of the houses of Kut, there is brick work decoration—both the minaret and the decorated portals are things to remember. Kut is a dirty, tumbled down insanitary little town, but the minaret and the portals are signs of grace, they are not very old, yet in design and line they are as perfect as the best work of ancient times, and they signify that under the crust and filth of ages of neglect and mismanagement the Arab fires of intellect, poetry, and art survive—where the land is not sodden with marsh or parched for want to water it is as fertile as in the days when the world's civilisation radiated from its prosperity—so with the people deep down under the wilderness and chaos induced by centuries of evil rule and poverty there lies the capacity which made Nineveh, Babylon, Persia, Parthia, and again Persia, and lastly the Caliphate, the centre of Asiatic culture, progress and wealth.

In a palm grove outside Kut were gathered together on the 30th of September the bulk of the prisoners taken or found after the fight; a very typical assembly of Ottoman troops they were, There were Baghdad Jews who had been impressed as sanitary workers, there were Chaldean Christians who had acted as ambulance orderlies, Kurds from Amadia who could talk to no one but each other and knew not where they were, there were Arab Moslems from Mosul and Baghdad, who rejoiced in their capture and hailed the British as their deliverers, and there were 300 Turks from Konia. These latter, were oldish men of 40 years and upward fair haired, heavy limbed, round shouldered men, with that solemn, slow, patient expression which marks Anatolians from all mankind. They sat still in the shade as quiet and sleepy as buffaloes; if one spoke to them they rose respectfully and saluted; if the Arabs pressed round one chattering and staring a heavy-shouldered Shawish would push them away.

No one who has lived with Anatolians fails to love them, for their patience, good nature, gentle humour, affection for children and animals; no one who has fought them regards them with ought but respect, and no one who knows their history fails to pity them, since they have been unknown to themselves, the scourge of the earth in the hands of designing villains, they have fought, died, and suffered in the cause of destruction and oppression, and have endured 300 years of martyrdom of cruel wars of other men's making.

At Kut they had fought as stubbornly as men could, and now many were dead and some were prisoners. Hearing a word in their own tongue they rose with beaming eyes and deep respectful greetings; one of them an old sergeant with dark gentle eyes and grey black beard came out into the palm grove, "I come from the Konia province, Sir! from a little village, Hassan Bey Koi. Yes, there are forests and fields and running water, and great mountains. Yes, I have a wife and four little children, the smallest a girl so high." As he spoke his eyes filled with tears which trickled down his wrinkled cheek. "Yes, Sir, it is shameful for a soldier to cry. I was in the Greek war, and the Balkan war, and now when a man finds all lost and that because that boy Enver has set him fighting against his best friends, why a man must needs cry. Whoever heard of the Ingliz fighting Osmanis, but the world has been upside down since Abdul Hamid fell; and the Germans use us to fill their ditches and kill us to defend the railways they have stolen from us."

HUGE CHEQUE THEFT.

BILL COLLECTOR DISAPPEARS WITH RS. 18,700.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

On Wednesday evening a sensational theft of a cheque for Rs. 18,700 was reported to the police. It appears that at about one o'clock in the afternoon Babu Baldeo Das, a Marwari share broker, entrusted a Bengali bill collector with a cheque for the sum mentioned above to be cashed at the Delhi and London Bank. But as the clerk did not return up to half past three in the afternoon the broker suspecting something wrong called at the bank to find that the cheque had already been cashed and the clerk received 180 G. O. notes of Rs. 100 each and the rest in Rs. 10 notes. The broker at first made some private enquiries and after failing to obtain any clue he communicated with the police. The affair has caused commotion among Marwari brokers in particular who are now realising the folly of entrusting cheques for such large sums to irresponsible employees.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 23.

At the resumed hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case Mr. Hadow's cross-examination was continued and the four reservist pensioners of the 7th Rajputs were called to state that the two Bengalis whom they could not identify came on one occasion to Dilla Singh's quarters and there conversed with Jadunath Singh, Dharam Singh and some other sepoys.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hadow's cross-examination the President stated that in the opinion of the Court every precaution had been taken by the Superintendent of Police to secure clear and bona fide identifications at Delhi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec 23.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers on promotion from the ranks have been posted to Military Works Services:—2nd Lieuts. G. C. Farmer, H. C. Holmes, J. Parselle, A. P. Battman, A. F. Pearson, T. W. Abbott, J. Heenan and G Brown.

2nd-Lieutenants H. J. Wogan, W. J. Lyall and A. E. Stevens on promotion from ranks posted to the Sappers and Miners.

It is notified that British Army reservists are not permitted to re-engage at present. They may continue serving for the duration of the war under the provisions of Army Order No. 252 of 1905. The matter of their being permitted to re-engage will be considered when the war is over.

BABIES' GUEST HOUSE.

POORLY MOTHERS RELIEVED OF THEIR CHILDREN,

The Women's Freedom League Settlement at Nine Elms, which started some time ago a milk depot for supplying pure milk to nursing mothers and young babies, has just opened a Children's Guest House. It is the first of its kind in England.

Children are received as guests during the period of their mother's illness, and in cases where operations are necessary and the mother has to be removed to hospital, leaving her children behind without responsible care.

The Children's Guest House is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Isabel Tippett, a cousin of Sir John French and Mrs. Despard, and sister of Brigadier-General Kemp, and she has undertaken the work in the belief that her little bit for the war "should be to look after the welfare of mothers and children."

The home is close to the Women's Freedom League Settlement in Everett-street, Nine Elms. The child inmates are given plenty of nourishing food, some of it supplied from the Vegetarian Restaurant attached to the settlement, and which now deals with as many as 250 dinners daily The milk depot also provides milk at a penny a pint and milk puddings for young children.

The total plague mortality in India for the week ending the 18th December was 5,330 seizures with 4,020 deaths. Bombay Presidency had 1,992 seizures with 1,519 deaths; Madras 289 seizures with 199 deaths, Behar and Orissa 230 seizures with 185 deaths, United Provinces 761 seizures with 567 deaths, the Punjab 67 seizures with 38 deaths, Burma 121 seizures with 109 deaths, the Central Provinces 464 seizures with 667 deaths, Coorg 1 seizure with 1 death, Mysore State 186 seizures with 123 deaths, Kashmir 20 seizures with 5 deaths.

RELEASE OF DE WET.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN HOLLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The release of De Wet and his followers has created a favourable impression in Holland where the British policy of magnanimity is contrasted with German methods.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

21st December:—Fortyfive rebels are still imprisoned in Johannesburg. The conditions on which the others were released include a promise to abstain from politics and public meetings and not to leave their districts without permission until the expiration of their sentences.

FOREIGN SECRUITIES BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Bill enabling foreign securities especially American to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury.

At the second reading in the Commons of the Bill enabling Foreign Securities especially American, to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury, Mr. McKenna said, that the mobilisation of these securities would enable us to restore the balance of trade, meet our liabilities in the United States and improve the rate of exchange.

Government would purchase American and Canadian securities at current New York middle prices with five-year five per cent Exhequer Bonds at par.

The estimated total of these securities varied from eight hundred millions to four hundred millions. He did not doubt that they were sufficient to meet our requirements.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The death of Sir Thomas Jackson is announced. He died suddenly while transacting business at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

DEATH OF A PEACE PILGRIM.

CHRISTIANA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Lloyd Kingham, the Manager of a New York theatre and member of Ford's peace expedition, has died of pneumonia.

TREASURY ADVANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. McKenna announced that the treasury in the early days of the war had advanced two hundred millions in the United Kingdom to enable firms to meet their obligations. Of this sum 82 per cent. had been repaid.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. C. J. Clinborn, Artillery.
Lieut. C. M. Fendall Artillery.
Lieut. M. K. Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Kelway-Bamber, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Major J. Barron, Camerons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. C. C. Anthony, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Christie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. Hines, Durham Lights.

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. W. Griffiths, Irish Rifles.
Capt. R. B. Denny, Somerset Lights.
Capt. H. D. Wilcox, Sherwoods.
Lieut. L. W. Hancock, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. A. Meads, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. D. Whicher, Sherwoods.
Lieut. C. Palmer, Shropshire Lights.
Lieut. S. F. Purdon, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. K. Trevor, Middlesex,
Second-Lieut. F. V. Alexander, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Prescott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Canney, Durham Lights.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Fletcher, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. T. S. Moore, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Spofforth, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. V. Hobbs, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Tudor-Jones, East Lancashires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. W. A. Harvey, Norfolks.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES:

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. F. N. Faull, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. N. Adams. Artillery.

NOW DROWNED.

Second-Lieut. L. R. Cooper, Artillery.

WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, 1st Dragoon Guards.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. S. Farish, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. D. B. Gilmore, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Letchworth, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. G. B. Mackie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. L. J. Meagher, Munster Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain L. W. Harries, Royal Lancasters.
Captain S. Spira, Royal Lancasters.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LATE CHUNILAL SARAYA'S ESTATE.

SOLICITORS' CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

J. S. SANDERS SLATER, ESQ., ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF LATE CHUNILAL SARAYA.

v/s.

MESSRS. DAPHTARY FEREIRA AND DIVAN.

In the above case his Lordship delivered a judgment of which the following is a summary. The facts of the case have appeared in our columns.

On the 29th November 1913, one Chunilal D. Saraya, managing director of the Specie Bank, died at Bandra. The same day a petition was presented for the winding up of the Bank, on which a winding up order was made on the 19th December and Mr. Sanders Slater was appointed Official Liquidator. It was discovered that the bank had incurred very heavy losses and the liquidator charged directors with being responsible for those losses having been incurred. In September 1914, he filed a suit against the Directors and Chunilal's representatives. Letters of Administration to Chunilal's estate were granted to him on the 21st November 1914. Prior to that it had been ascertained that the bulk of the documents and securities relating to the estate were in possession of Messrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Divan, who had acted as solicitors for his bank and for Chunilal and now claimed a lien for their costs and equitable mortgage upon the securities and documents in their hands.

The liquidator seems to have called upon them to formulate their claim which they did in their letter of the 12th August 1914.

They claimed a lien for (1) costs due to them in several matters in which they had acted for the bank; (2) costs due for work done on behalf of Chunilal; (3) the balance of costs due by one Naginchand Javerchand said to be guaranteed by Chunilal. They further claimed they were entitled to retain the documents and securities as having been pledged or equitably mortgaged to them by Chunilal to secure them from the losses incurred by them and by Mr. Divan's relations in respect of certain shares and deposits in the Specie Bank.

On the 17th August the liquidator admitted their claim to a lien in respect of costs incurred on behalf of Chunilal personally. Thereafter the liquidator as administrator of Chunilal's estate demanded the return of the documents and securities and eventually filed the suit on the 9th January 1915.

He denied that any such equitable mortgage had been given by Chunilal as alleged in the defendants' letter of the 12th August 1914, and raised a further contention which was not persisted in at the hearing and therefore no further mention of them need be made.

The defendants in their written statement set forth the facts on which they retied for sustaining their claims—(1) to a lien on documents and securities for costs and (2) as equitable mortgagee for losses on shares and deposits. They counter-claimed for the amounts due to the defendants or any of them both on their own account, and as agents and trustees for them, and for an account.

After mentioning how the shares and other securities came to be deposited with Mr. Divan, a partner in Daphtray Fereira and Co., his Lordship said: "There is no writing of any description detailing the terms on which the deposits were made and therefore I am entirely dependent on the evidence of Mr. Divan. According to him Chunilal said the defendants could keep the documents to secure themselves for the costs due and to become due, the shares of the firm of Divan and the shares and deposits of Divan, his uncle and other members of the family."

Continuing, his Lordship said. "If that evidence is to be believed there can be no doubt that the defendants hold the documents as security for their costs and the shares and deposits standing in the name of the firm or any of the partners. The only alternative which the plaintiff could suggest was that Chunilal had deposited the documents with the firm for safe custody and if this were the case the members of the defendants' firm have committed a most serious offence in laying claim to them as security for their own losses. Mr. Binning suggested that the plaintiff might still succeed without the defendants being so charged but I can see no middle course."

Continuing, his Lordship said. "There is nothing on the record to justify me in entirely disregarding the evidence of Divan and Daphtary and though I do not suppose for a moment that I have been told all that passed between them and Chunilal and though they omitted to take the most ordinary precautions to enable them to account for the possession of the documents I must hold that they are entitled to a lien on them for their costs including the Rs. 4,500 due by Naginchand and Co., and to a charge on his shares and immovable properties, for the loss they will incur on the shares and deposits held by the firm or any of the partners. It is clear that the interest in the agency commission held by Chunilal has not passed to them as no writing was executed.

"But I cannot see how the loss incurred by persons outside the firm can be a charge on the securities and immovable properties.

"The defendants contend that they are agents or trustees for those persons, but it has not been proved that the members of the defendant firm or any of them are liable to those persons and therefore their shares and deposits must be excluded."

His Lordship held that the defendants were entitled to their counter-claims to the extent mentioned in the judgment.

The question of costs was reserved.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Binning instrusted by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Kanga, Mr. Desai and Mr. Moos, instructed by Merwanjee Kolah Romer and Co., appeared for the defendants.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT NEXT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Among the more important subjects which will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board of Agriculture, which will be held at Pusa from Monday the 7th to Saturday the 12th February next, are the relationship of the co-operative movement to agriculture, the Indian sugar industry, cattle breeding and dairying in India, the best agency for controlling cattle breeding, the policy which should be adopted in regard to the supply of Indian cattle to foreign countries and the manner in which the energies of the Veterinary Department can be best utilized to control and check cattle diseases.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Sorabji Ardeshir Wadia with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40, belonging to Major H. W. Hepper.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th September the accused went to Major Hepper's bungalow in Willoughby Road and offered to supply buggy tyres. Major Hepper paid him Rs. 90 in advance, but the accused failed to supply the tyres though the Major wrote to him several times. The accused returned Rs. 50, but as the balance was not forthcoming, Major Hepper made a complaint to the Police on the 28th October. The accused was arrested. He was convicted and as he had two previous convictions he was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A EURASIAN LAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Charlie Brown, a Eurasian, with the theft of several articles.

It was alleged the accused stole a sun-hat belonging to Mr. W. G. Taylor, a tray, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to Mr. A. Holls, residing at Apollo Bunder, a sign-board, the property of Mr. A. J. Keller, and walking sticks belonging to Mr. Bullock. About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. Holls was awakened by some noise, when he saw the accused running away. He gave chase and seized him in the compound of the house, with the tray in his hand. The accused had also in his possession the sign-board. He was handed over to the Police, whom he took to a dust-bin where he had concealed some other articles stolen from houses at Apollo Bunder. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to an aggregate term of ten and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER FIND FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Bedbrook charged Shivram Tukaram, motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. C. F. Minnett, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Kirke Smith of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, defended the accused.

It was alleged that the motor car No. 2321 was being driven along the Villard about 11 p.m. on the 14th instant by one Jehangir Hormusji, when the accused's car No. 2513 came up from the opposite direction. A collision occurred, resulting in injuries to the occupants of both the cars, including the Nawabzada of Tonk, his A.-D.-C., and Mr. Minnett. Both the cars were damaged.

The Magistrate held that the accused was driving at excessive speed and on the wrong side of the road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY CLERKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ragunath Rao and Sub-Inspector Barodia of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Girdharlal Harkisandas, Chandulal Jagjivan Mehta and Raghunath Shivkaram, clerks in the office of the Official Assignee, with forgery, cheating and abetment.

The case was adjourned.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

A case of a woman's revenge was decided by the Second Class Bench of Magistrates at Thana on Tuesday.

In this case one Gunpat Govind Koli of Thana was charged with the serious offence of outraging the modesty of a woman on the public road.

The prosecution case was that on the 14th November last, in the afternoon, about ten vegetable women were coming out of the Thana Vegetable Market when the accused caught hold of Vennabai, one of the bevy and took improper liberties with her.

There were four witnesses cited for the defence.

Mr. Vajifdar for the accused pleaded that the case was altogether a vindictive one. His client purchased some vegetables from the complainant at her seat in the Thana Vegetable Market. He had no loose cash by him but a five-rupee note, which he offered her for change. As she had not sufficient change, the accused said he would get the change from outside and pay her off. Accused having taken a great deal of time to return, owing to the temptation of a liquor shop hard by where he was making himself merry, the complainant sallied off her seat and seeing the accused on the public road caught hold of his *dhotur* (loin cloth). The accused naturally to extricate himself from the clutches of the woman, had to use his hands but in this act there was absolutely no attempt to outrage the modesty of the woman. As a matter of fact it was the man's modesty that was outraged by the woman clutching at his *dhotur*.

The woman was disbelieved by the Court and the accused acquitted.

Messrs. R. Chitre and S. Kharkanis, pleaders, appeared for the accused and Mr. P. M. Vajifdar defended the accused.

KATHORE GAMBLING CASE.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Dec. 23.

In the Kathore gambling case the First Class Magistrate after personal inspection and hearing the case for three days, convicted and sentenced the first accused Ansi to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for keeping a gaming house and one week's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for gambling.

The other two women were also sentenced to one week's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25 each. Of the remaining nine accused, all men, the charge against one was withdrawn, he being made a Crown witness, another was forgiven being a minor and others were sentenced to one week's hard labour and fines varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.

AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Col. Jackson was very humourous in the Legislative Council and passed a judgment that the Ayurvedic system was very antiquated, very emperical and unscientific and to revive it was a most retrograde step. He said that the Western science was founded on accurate observation, but whose observation? Who built up the science? Was it a Briton or an Aryan? "The Ayurvedic medicine was unrivalled in all its branches and was most advanced in the world at the time when the Britons were savages and used to go about quite naked." Sir, these are the words of deputy Surgeon-General Furnell of Madras. "The Western science advanced every year," quite true, but why? Because the Government supports it. I say let the Government sympathise with the Ayurvedic system and appoint men like Sir W. Hunter, Mr. Webber, Sir H. Edward, Dr. R. Rost, Mr. W. E. Coleman and such learned men to translate and open the gates of the old lore. I am quite sure the Hon. Surgeon-General Lyons and the Hon. Col. Jackson would not have passed the remarks if they were to read some of the books available now.

The Colonel pointed out in a flourishing speech the drawbacks and the defects of the Ayurvedic system. But to whom? To gentlemen who could not understand it. Would he have said such things in an assembly of medical men? Will the Hon. Colonel meet me if not better men?

I shall prove in short that by ridiculing the Ayurvedic medicine the Hon. Colonel exposed himself to the charge of ignorance. "That shaving the head and paring the nails" changed the fate of the person. The Hon. Colonel wonders how this happens. I request him to go to London or Berlin and see how the surgeons trim their nails and shave their faces clean. Why do they do so? Because these trifling acts determine the fate of the patient. "Shaving and trimming nails expiates their sins," quite true, because if the patient dies in spite of these precautions the surgeon's conscience does not become sinful. Sir, will a sane man ridicule the simple principles of hygiene. "Wearing a turban improved the purity of the mind." Does not the Hon. Colonel wear a modification of a turban? If so why does he do so? Probably he does it without knowing the object he ridicules. "Using an umbrella improves ones energy." Does not the Hon. Colonel use an umbrella or similar thing to protect himself from the rays of the tropical sun? I wish he would read the pathology of sunstroke. Let him walk in the sun unprotected and find out whether he still remain energetic." Using a stick increased one's strength" etc.. Does not the Hon. Colonel take a walking stick to protect himself from dogs? Let him ask an English gentleman why he always carries a walking stick and I am sure he would give the same explanation as the Aryans did. "Water purified by the roots of the Lotus etc." I wish the Hon. Colonel would take up a course of botany and hygiene and learn that the aquatic plants always purify water. Let him read the speech of Lord Ampthill at Madras. Let him read the speeches of Col. King of Madras.

Subsequent remarks of his are so ridiculous that they are not worth answering. "Flesh cured phthisis." Is not highly nutritions and easily assimilable animal food given in phthisis at present? "Beef cured dyspepsia catarrh, chronic fever and cough etc." The Hon. Colonel twisted the matter and misrepresented it before the Council. May I point out to him that meat is recommended only in starch dyspepsia. "Wine was the best thing for exhaustion and fatigue and was a nectar." Does not the Hon. Colonel take a peg in the evening? I dare say he takes it without knowing that he takes it to remove his exhaustion and fatigue. Is not alcohol used now in disease? Is it not considered the best stimulant in Europe? Then why blame the poor Aryans. "Meat promotes nutrition etc" I wish the Hon. Colonel would buy a copy of physiology or may I present one to him?

Now we shall pass to the Ayurvedic pharmocopia. The Hon. Colonel ridicules it because it advocated the use of bile, fat, marrow, blood, flesh, semen, etc.. I think the Hon. Colonel does not know that these things are in the B. P. and are in use in Europe at present. I wish he had consulted a doctor before he delivered his speech in the Council. What is Syrup of Haemoglobin or Haemol? What are Bovril and Virol? What are Squarine, Spermine, Orchidin and Didymin? What is Fel Bovinum? What is Lanolin? What is Cholesterin? What is Keratin? He ridicules the Ayurvedic pharmocopia because it contains urine. What is Urea or Urethane or Ammonium Chloride or Ammonium Carbonate? Are these not the products of urine? Are they not used in England now? There are several other preparations like these which are used at present in Europe and I am sorry I cannot mention all for want of space. He ridicules the lengthy list of the Ayurvedic drugs. Evidently it seems that he does not know that B. P., Fr. P. and U.S.P. put together contain more drugs than the poor Ayurvedic Materia Medica. He ridicules the long list of diseases mentioned by the Aryans. Let the Hon. Colonel buy the nomenclature of diseases by the R.C.P. of London, which contains ten times more names. He ridicules the dictum of Charaka. That dictum had its meaning. It was meant for people who worked on secondhand information.

I apologise to the Hon. Colonel for answering him frankly, though in short, and, if, in spite, he takes offence why did the create a ground for it? Why did he pass offensive remarks on the Hindu system of medicine?—Yours, etc.

V. G. DESAI, M.B.,
(London.)

Bandra.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SENATE'S SORROW AT DEATH OF SIR P. M. MEHTA.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 10th January 1916, at 5-45 p.m., when Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, will move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the Senate of the University of Bombay resolve to put on record their sense of deep regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor of the University from the 1st March, 1915, to the day of his lamented decease. While in him the people have lost a faithful and staunch leader, and the Government a loyal and fearless adviser, the University has been deprived by his death of one of its brightest *alumni*, who during a distinguished career of forty years' public usefulness devoted himself earnestly to the service of the University and took prominent part all along in shaping its principles and policy in regard to higher education. As a member of the Senate from 1867 to the time of his death and as a member of the Syndicate from 1892 to 1915, he rendered continuous and effective assistance to the University in its deliberations and in its executive work. The members of the Senate are deeply grieved that they shall no longer have the benefit and guidance of their late lamented colleague's ripe experience, mature counsel, sound judgment, wide culture, and fearless sense of duty.

The Senate resolve that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Lady Mehta with an expression of the Senate's deep condolence and sympathy."

ASSIGNMENT OF NEW FELLOWS.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the following renominated, ex-officia and newly nominated Fellows be assigned to the Faculties specified against their names:—

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Arts and Engineering; Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Arts and Medicine; the Hon. Mr. D. Sheppard, Arts; the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Arts; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Law; Khan Bahadur Pardunji M. Dastur, Arts; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Law; Mr. A. M. Massani, Arts; the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Arts and Law; Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Arts; Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, Medicine; Dr. Charles J. J. Fox, B.Sc., Ph.D., Arts and Engineering; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Arts and Law; Mr. H. G. D.Turnbull, Arts; Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Arts; the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Law; Lieut.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, Medicine; Sardar Narayanrav Govind, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Arts; the Rev. A. Goodier, S. J., Arts; Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Arts; and Mr. H. G. Limaye, Arts.

UNIVERSITY LECTURER ON "ARYAN ORIGINS."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, that the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the Rev. Dr. J. H. Moulton M.A. (Cantab.), D.Lit. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin.), D.C.L., (Dur.), Greenwood Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology in the Victoria University of Manchester, be invited to deliver a course of not less than six lectures on "Aryan Origins" under the auspices of this University and that the honorarium for this course be fixed at Rs. 500.

NEW DEGREE OF "MASTER IN AGRICULTURE."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has also given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

That a new Degree to be designated "Master in Agriculture" be instituted in the Faculty of Engineering and that the following regulations for the Degree be approved and adopted:—

MASTER IN AGRICULTURE.

1. Each candidate for the Degree of Master in Agriculture must be a graduate in Agriculture of not less than three years' standing, and must have been engaged in the practice of agriculture, or of work or research in connection with agriculture, for a period of at least three years after receiving the Degree of Bachelor or Licentiate of Agriculture.

2. Each candidate must sumbit, with due authentication, before December 31st in any year, a full report of work or research of an original character in the agricultural field, together with copies of any publications which he has made subsequent to his graduation. This report, with any documents accompanying it will be submitted to Examiners appointed by the Syndicate, who shall consider whether it represents a definite contribution to knowledge in the agricultural field sufficient to warrant the conferring of the Degree. The Examiners shall have the option of calling the candidate and examining him orally in connection with the work which he presents for their consideration.

3. Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50 for which a receipt will be given.

4. The names of any successful candidates will be published by the Examiners not later than April 1st in each year.

5. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination.

"HOME RULE SCHEME".

INFORMAL MEETING AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

A committee of representative nationalists from different provinces meets here to-day to consider a scheme for Home Rule in pursuance of the suggestion made by Mr. Baptista, Barrister, in his presidential address at the Conference held at Poona, wherein he said: "I would suggest that a Home Rule League be formed to formulate a well reasoned Home Rule scheme suitable to India." Arrangements were made accordingly to hold the present meeting. An informal discussion takes place to-day and proposals will be discussed and formulated

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In one of your contemporaries there appears a letter calling upon the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council to move a Resolution that the Government should introduce a new section in the Indian Railways Act whereby any railway servant who, on being requested by the lawful occupants of a compartment to remove the passengers who have got into it after it contained the maximum number of passengers, refuses to do so would be punishable with fine not exceeding twenty rupees. The cases of this nature are many, but when their number is compared with the cases in which the railway servants or the railway police compel passengers to enter compartments containing the maximum number of passengers, the number is small. The greater part of the evil is due to the compulsion. I am therefore of opinion that before asking for more legislation, section 102 of the Railways Act (which lays down that if a railway servant compels or attempts to compel or causes any passenger to enter a compartment which conains the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under section 63 he may be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees), should be utilised. The section has been on the statute book for thirty-six years, and yet no passenger association has taken advantage of it even once. Such neglect on the part of the associations, which profess to exist for the relief of the distressed third class passengers, is criminal. Before crying out for more powers they should exercise the powers with which the Government has invested them already. The associations must remember that babbling or fine writing never killed any gross abuse.—Yours, etc.,

DISTRESS.

HOUSE NUMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There has been a good deal of correspondence of late regarding House Numbers; this to my knowledge, has been going on for the past sixteen years, but without result.

A few days ago I had occasion to go to Apollo Street to find No. 73. After wandering up and down the Street, I eventually found it, or at least the people I wanted to see at the supposed No. 73. The No. over the door was 71, and the very next door to this is No. 1003.

I also had the same difficulty in Frere Road. I wandered up and down to find a certain No. but could not trace it; even tually after many enquiries, I found the house where the gentleman lived I wanted to see, and the No. given in his letter to me, was not over the door, but three other numbers, and this is exactly how all the house numbers in the Town are muddled up.

Now, what is the best way to remedy this defect? In my opinion—only one, and that is, the number of City Fathers should be reduced by 50, this would be the only way to get these sort of public complaints attended to.

Two City Fathers for each Ward is what the man-in-the-street, considers ample, for the working of the Municipality to be efficient.—Yours, etc.,

NUMBERS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

At its Wednesday's meeting the Surat Corporation accepted the resignation of Rev Dr. H. R. Scott, Vice-President, who had sent his resignation from steamer and proceeded to England, and Mr. Durgeshwar N. Trivedi, the Treasury Officer, was elected Vice-President for the remaining period of the triennial year of the Corporation.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Allies, great and small, for their sacrifices. Belgium must again be a kingdom with a King—(cheers)—and that realm must not only be restored to freedom, but be enhanced and strengthend as a reward for her bitter sacrifices and her long vigil of pain. France must again be made whole, and the lost provinces be restored to her like children to a mother's arms. (Cheers.) The Italians must wrest back from the Austrians those Alpine heights and valleys which were peopled by the hardy mountaineers of their race, and Italy must again be "Queen of the Adriatic." Russia, as recompense for her immeasurable sacrifices, must hold the golden key of her main gateway to the South—Constantinople.

As for the Serbs, this country had pledged herself in this dark hour that she would never abandon them. The cause of the Serbians was thrice consecrated by the immortal struggle they had made, and our pledge to restore Serbia was in its turn thrice sealed. What we had to achieve was the total overthrow in Europe and the world of the German peril through its War Lord, its war caste, its war creed, and its war machine. It was impossible to break up the German race, but the doctrine of war made to pay must be killed or scotched. By bitter experience a change of heart would come even in Germany, and the German nation would echo the cry of "Never again!" When the Grand Alliance had restored peace it would have to guarantee peace. We must earnestly seek to create a new foundation for the public law of Europe and the world.

The next great treaty of peace, which would settle the future of civilisation perhaps for a hundred years to come, should be signed by all Great Powers, including America, and the signatures should be confirmed at regular intervals to prevent its decay. There should be a definite profession and engagement that if any Power in the future attempted to violate a treaty the rest of the signatory Powers should agree to make war upon the defaulter. (Cheers.)

On the proposal of the chairman, the audience accorded its thanks in a hearty manner to the lecturer.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B 5

THE WAR AND AFTER.

DANGER OF PREMATURE PEACE.

MR. J. L. GARVIN'S WARNING.

Interest in the series of Sunday afternoon lectures, dealing with the present crisis and its manifold issues, for which Sir Herbert Tree has made provision at His Majesty's Theatre, is maintained at a high level, says the "Daily Telegraph." On November 21 an address was delivered by Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the "Observer," whose subject. "The War and After," afforded an opportunity for the disoussion of the terms on which the lecturer holds a lasting peace might be established. Colonel the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. presided over an audience which completely filled the theatre.

Mr. Garvin said that in these times the Press had a heavy responsibility, (Hear, hear.) It was sometimes asked whether journalism had come well out of the war. He could not answer that question at the moment, but they all knew that "The Daily Telegraph," which their chairman inspired, in staunchness, calmness, and dignity had been through these troubled times a national stay and support. (Cheers.)

CLOAKERS AND CROAKERS.

This war was Armageddon, he proceeded, not only because the armies of the nations were gathered together, but because the question was whether after the war the evil should continue or the good should prevail. There were two extremes of feeling and opinion represented by the "cloakers" and the "crokers."

To the former he would say that though we were far from our goal, as a people we felt ourselves as fresh and resolute as when we started, and the harsher and more stubborn was the struggle, and the longer the way we might have to march, the more determined were we to see it through. (Cheers). The people said to the nation's rulers, and they said it at an hour, perhaps, the most critical we had yet known. "Tell your people the worst; ask them for the utmost and they will not fail you." (Cheers). The croakers were like birds of night sitting upon our roof-trees by daylight. They saw nothing but what was dark; they said nothing but what was raucous. They said as little as they could of seapower—the one dominating factor of the whole world-war. (Cheers). When they spoke of land war, they created the impression that Germany had an overshadowing advantage, and was going forward with superhuman efficiency and almost irresistible success.

The depressing and humiliating opinions held by the croakers were not only ruinous, but they were a distortion of sound judgment and a caricature of common sense. (Cheers). The walls of the great fabric of Germany's power still looked grim and stout, but the foundations were giving way. He was far less afraid of Germany's reputed successes than of the coming proposals for a patched-up settlement and a premature and disastrous peace. (Cheers.) The Germans sought a decision above all by a knockout. That had been their object from the beginning and that was where they had failed.

GERMANY'S WANING POWER.

Slowly but surely the German strength was being ground down. The Germans—and above all the German Government—knew well that in three or six months the tide must turn. It was certain that they wanted to take advantage of their situation when they were at the top of the tide, and did not want to wait for the inevitable ebb. That was why we must be prepared for proposals for a false settlement and a treacherous peace. Those proposals were coming—nay, furtively, indirectly, stealthily they were already afoot. A peace without victory or honour, a settlement without safety, a peace that would throw away every advantage just when we had our best chance, would expose us to disaster in the future. Was a peace of that kind good enough for Britain? (Cries of "No.") The "noes" had it—(laughter)—but people must be careful not to under-estimate the wiles of the enemy. The terms the Germans would offer would be plausible and clever. They would be intended to work upon the feelings of the sentimentalists whom we had always with us—(laughter and cheers)—and who had not all been taught as much as they might have been by the experience even of Armageddon.

As certain person quoted Scripture for his own ends, so even the Hun could talk humanity. It would not be surprising if, after all the carnival of carnage, the Kaiser himself were to appear in his final character as a trustee of civilisation and the best friend of mothers. (Laughter.) Peace proposals might come from Washington, the Vatican, or The Hague, but they would only show at this stage the unbridgeable gulf that separated the terms that the Germans would offer and the only terms that Britain and her Allies could accept. If this country were betrayed or lured into any weak peace the period after the war would be but the prelude to our certain destruction. We should be crushed by our burdens and darkened by a cloud of anxiety. Now that we were half-way through the struggle we must fight it clean through. (Cheers.)

THE ONLY TERMS.

Not only was public feeling on the question of the peace terms overwhelming, but public judgment was sound. We could tolerate no terms of peace which did not reward the

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

REASONS FOR APPREHENSION.

GRECO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING

In view of the alarm which has been created, particularly in France and Italy, owing to the equivocal attitude of Greece, perhaps it might be interesting to summarise, so far as I have become personally acquainted with them, some of the circumstances which have given rise to these misgivings, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." At the time of the Bulgarian mobilisation it was generally believed in Sofia that King Ferdinand—who had been so bitterly deceived in the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913—had not taken the initiative of mobilising without being sure of the attitude of Greece, the question of Roumania having, to a considerable extent, been disposed of by the concentration of Austro-German troops along her western frontier. Following immediately on mobilisation, Dr. Radoslavoff warned all the Sofia journalists that, in view of the negotiations then in progress with Greece, the Press must cease the attacks which it had till then been pursuing so vigorously on that country. This intimation had immediate effect, and henceforward the Press fire was directed on Serbia alone. I received this information from one of the journalists shortly after his interview with the Bulgarian Premier.

CONFIDENCE IN GREECE.

The only negotiations known at the time to be in progress with Greece were those which had been undertaken by the Entente in favour of Bulgaria, and most of the Sofia journalists believed that Dr. Radoslavoff's instructions related to them and not to any new and secret discussions. It was obviously convenient to the Bulgarian Government to encourage this impression But the Legations of the Entente Powers, to whom this information was also given, were no doubt better able to judge what motive Bulgaria might have in promoting a friendly tone in the Press towards Greece. Another fact which aroused much comment in Sofia was that the concentration of the Bulgarian army took place almost exclusively on the Serbian frontier. Bulgaria had never previously manifested such confidence in Greece, and seeing that the latter had also mobilised, Bulgaria's disregard of a possible aggression from the south seemed all the more remarkable.

The most recent examples of Greek duplicity are familiar to all. If Greece had laid stress on her treaty obligations to Serbia at a moment when the latter had to choose between making reasonable concessions to Bulgaria or facing a joint attack from the latter and the Austro-Germans, a general understanding would probably have been arrived at in the Balkans. It is regrettable that her failure to fulfil immediately her treaty obligations to Serbia was not considered by the Entente as sufficient ground for demanding, at that time rather than now, a guarantee of good faith. The eventuality of a Serbian retreat on Greek territory was foreseen as clearly then as now, and postponement until this late hour of discussion on the question of disarming Serbian military refugees would scarcely harmonise with declarations of "benevolence" towards the Entente.

THE BULGARIAN WHEAT CROP.

Another fact, to which Dr. Dillon has already referred in a recent despatch from Rome, and to which some importance seems to be attached in Italy, is the understanding by which Greece has been permitted to purchase the surplus Bulgarian wheat crop. In this connection, it seems difficult not to suppose that these purchases include that portion of the crop already purchased and paid for on English and French account, and left in Bulgaria. If any belief still subsisted in our minds as to the sincerity of the avowed sympathy of Greece towards the Allies, her refusal of overtures, including the offer of Cyprus, should have been sufficient to dispel any lingering dregs of credulity.

No one who is at all acquainted with the Greek character can conceive such an offer being refused were there not a still more valuable one from another quarter. Having lived in Bulgaria up to the moment when she departed from neutrality, the contrast between our methods and those of our enemies is to me all the more striking.

It is also a noteworthy fact that in addition to the absence alarm on the part of Bulgaria in consequence of the mobilisation of the Greek forces, following immediately that of the Bulgarian army, and the mutual reassurances of the Bulgarian and Greek Press, the people received a further reassurance in the form of continued railway communication between the two countries through the frontier town of Oktchinlar, while that with Roumania had been immediately suspended. In this connection it might also be interesting to mention that, although conclusive proofs were lacking, there were certain indications in Sofia which seemed to justify the suspicion, which many people shared, that actual communications were taking place between the Bulgarian and Greek General Staffs after mobilisation in both countries.

SACRIFICE OF SERBIA.

The Bulgarians, who are more familiar and more impressed by the traditional treachery of the Greek, seemed quite convinced, at the moment when I left Sofia, that if Ferdinand had decided to join the Central Powers, Greece had agreed to betray and sacrifice Serbia, after whose defeat she would inherit Monastir, and other places. Such a course was considered much more likely to appeal to the Greek character than either a just revision of the Treaty of Bucharest, as recommended by the Allies, with its consequent cession of Kavala to Bulgaria, or a military enterprise against Bulgaria.

An event to which very great significance was attached in Bulgaria was Fedinand's utter disregard of the warnings which were given him, after mobilisation, by the representatives of a national majority, of the risk the policy of Radoslavoff's Government was creating of repeating the catastrophe of 1913, and the consequences which would ensue to Ferdinand if such a catastrophe took place. Ferdinand's confidence was regarded as a sure sign that he had no doubt as to the attitude which Greece would observe in the event of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia.

The overwhelming evidence which seemed to indicate the existence of an understanding between Germany and Greece, as regards the attitude of the latter in case of Bulgaria's entry into action on the side of the Central Powers, was brought to the notice of our Legation at Sofia, and, subsequently, on the arrival in London of the British colony from Sofia, to that of the Foreign Office.

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GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

The Hague Convention, of which so much has been heard in the articles in relation to the care of prisoners of war, makes certain ample provisions for the material wants and needs of those unfortunate enough to fall into captivity, writes a Neutral correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph." These articles are based on the theory of affording food in such fair, ample quantity as to supply all the physical demands of the average man, and it may be as well stated here that from the very first arrival of German prisoners of war in England all the conditions and agreements of The Hague Convention in relation to them have been faithfully carried out, in no ungrudging way, nor with apothecaries' scales and measurements. This is stated as an absolute fact by one who, from his position and fortunate point of observation, has seen the work so done from the very beginning, and thus permits the following statement to be made.

When a German prisoner arrives in England and is duly allocated to a detention camp, practically this is what happens to Fritz: Let us look at his food supply first, and here is the daily ration supplied to him—and to all in his condition:

Bread.—24oz. a day, of thoroughly good white flour made, good enough for anyone; or 1lb. of dry biscuit or hard bread—none better made.

Meat.—8oz. of fresh beef or mutton, good as the run of the market of that class. If of pressed meat, he gets half that much—in food value the same.

Drink.—He gets ½oz. of tea or 1oz. of coffee, or its equivalent of cocoa.

Vegetables.—8oz. fresh daily. In addition, peas, beans, lentils, or rice, 2oz.

Sugar.—2oz.

Milk.—1lb. tin condensed milk to every twenty men.

Condiments.—½oz. of salt, 1-72oz. pepper, 1oz. butter or margarine, or 2oz. cheese or lard—which is largely used in Germany among the labouring classes.

When Fritz comes into camp in England, he needs and is ready for a cleansing from top to bottom. The sanitary end is very highly creditable to the camp authorities. In one of the nearest camps Fritz is supplied with towels and all the good soap needed. He has ample time to take a douche bath, where he can have hot or cold water at his will. He is afforded utensils, a proper place, and soap, where he can wash his clothes, and there is a warm room where his clothes can be dried if wet by rain or his own washing. The soap may be of the carbolised sort, or of another. In taking his bath he is alone, and can have that privacy which is appreciated by most of washing humanity—in or out of camp. Every morning Fritz can have the advantage—or otherwise—of seeing the medical man; but there is an efficient Red Cross man on call at all times, of his own nationality, with all needed medical supplies at hand for every first aid or other contingency.

When sleeping time comes, at nine o'clock in the evening, or about that, Fritz will get a mattress, a bolster, five heavy blankets in winter and four in summer, and go to sleep in the place appointed, or in his own bed.

HELP FOR THE NEEDY.

For those who are in "necessitous conditions" these things are in supply, and are issued; Hairbrushes, toothbrushes, combs, handkerchiefs, and a small ruck-sack to keep them in. Then in supply, and for issue where needed—and they are issued—are these things: Civilian jackets and trousers, boots of the sort that will last, caps, flannel underwear, shirts, socks, wool neckerchiefs, and great coats.

If Fritz gets ill, then what? What are hospitals for? Fritz never suffers. He is a "case," a patient, and the medical world is ever true to the "case," and it is said advisedly that none has ever been neglected, but that all have received that due care which is the common right of suffering humanity, in bonds or free. And if he should try on "the great adventure" of death, there is the amplest care taken in the safe preservation of his little belonging worth preserving. They find their way homeward; and the spot where his body may tie is officially noted and its place cannot well be lost in the future.

Now, this is what England has done, and is doing, with the German prisoners of war, and will continue to do so, because England's name is attached to the agreements of The Hague Convention touching this class of war's travail.

NEW INCOME TAX PROPOSALS.

CASE OF FOREIGN FIRMS.

MR. MCKENNA'S JUSTIFICATION.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 17, in Committee on the Finance (No. 3) Bill, Mr. McKenna moved a new clause relieving banks of the obligation to pay income tax on the interest on securities representing subscriptions to any Government War Loan. The clause, he said, relieved bankers of an undoubted injustice.

It was agreed to. So also was a new clause extending to veterinary surgeons the relief already granted to doctors on petrol duty.

EVASION OF INCOME TAX.

Mr. McKenna said the next clause was intended to charge income tax in cases in which, by an arrangement between a resident and a non-resident, income tax had not hitherto been paid on income earned in the country. A foreign firm, for instance, manufactured a certain article in this country, but by an ingenious arrangement between the parent company and a subsidiary company the whole profit was absorbed by the foreign firm, and no income tax was chargeable in this country.

The case he did not wish to deal with was that of, say, an Australian wool grower who sent wool to London and sold it in the open market—in the Wool Exchange—where it was bought by a British or Free [illegible]ver. He did not propose to charge [illegible]e tax there except on the profits of the auctioneer or broker.

"DRIVING BUSINESS AWAY."

Sir F. Banbury (C. City) said the clause would prove to be a tax on imports, or would drive business away from this country.

Sir Archibald Williamson, Mr. Molteno and Mr. Radford objected to the clause. The last named said it had not been very carefully considered, and was the worst case he had ever seen of the odious practice of legislation by reference.

Mr. Duke (C, Exeter) hoped the Committee would support the clause, the principle of which was that profits earned in this country should be taxed, and that the person resident in this country should pay the tax.

Mr. McKenna pointed out that under the existing law an agent was already liable to pay income tax on profits made by his principal which passed through his hands. The clause was directed not against ordinary agents but against an agent who was acting in the way he had described for the sole purpose of evading the income tax.

The clause was read a second time without a division.

EXEMPTIONS.

Various amendments to the new clause, aimed at drafting it to carry out the Chancellor's statement of its intentions, were discussed. An amendment excluding from the scope of the clause British subjects and Dominion or Colonial firms or branches thereof was agreed to; also an amendment extending the time within which an appeal against the assessment might be lodged from 21 days to four months.

Mr. McKenna promised to give special consideration to the case of insurance companies.

Mr. Montagu moved a new clause extending the excess profits tax to excess payments received on mineral rights; also one empowering the Treasury to exempt from income tax during the war foreign holders of future Government issues, the object being, he explained, to make such securities attractive to foreign investors. Both clauses were agreed to.

SOLDIER'S INCOME TAX.

Mr. Peto (C, Devizes) moved a new clause to provide that income tax on the pay of soldiers and sailors serving with the forces who have not an independent income of £1,000 a year or more should be levied only at the pre-war rate. He thought it a monstrous injustice that a large proportion of military pay should be deducted. The loss to revenue would be equivalent to one-fifth of a penny on the income tax of the civilian population.

Lord Charles Beresford (C, Portsmouth), supporting the motion, said it was illogical and unjust that soldiers and sailors should be compelled to contribute to the cost of the Services to which they belonged.

Mr. McKenna said everyone would sympathise with the object of the amendment. But Parliament had never treated hardship as a ground for the remission of taxation. The hardship of reduced income in consequence of the war was not greater in the case of the soldier than in the case of the civilian. If the pay of an officer was brought unduly low by payment of income tax, the proper remedy was to increase his pay. That was a matter for the War Office, and it would not be proper for the Treasury to increase the pay of an officer by reducing the income tax.

Mr. Outhwaite thought a good case had been made out for raising the pay of officers and men, but this clause was the wrong way of doing it.

Later Mr. McKenna said that, recognising the strong feeling with regard to special cases of hardship, he would be willing to make this proposal on report, and if it met with general acceptance—the soldiers and sailors whose incomes from all sources did not exceed £300 a year should be relieved of all increased income tax over and above the pre-war rates on their pay. (Cheers.)

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation—No. 2) Bill passed through Committee.

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C 8

FATE OF THE "EMDEN" CREW.

ALARMING STORIES DISCREDITED.

The horrible stories regarding the fate of the Emden's crew in the Cocos island are proved to be unfounded by the following letter which hails from a correspondent on Direction Island which is one of the group, writes a contemporary. The yarn went that the unfortunate sailors lying wounded on the fore shore were heard during the night following the affray to be screaming in tones of untold horror, that next day bones only were to be discovered and that waddling about among these remains were a number of "man-eating" crabs, gorged to the full.

"Cocos, although a small island," the correspondent writes "is an extremely busy place. We find plenty to do. We make our own ice, distil our drinking water, and light the whole place up with electricity. The size of our island (I refer to Direction Island) is about a mile long by a quarter broad. The cyclone of 1909 did a lot of damage, and nearly all the old cocoanut trees were blown down and all our buildings more or less damaged.

"All our food has to be brought from Singapore, once every three months usually, and the great drawack to the place is the bad mail service. To receive letters only four times in the year is, to say the least of it, somewhat unsatisfactory, and it can easily be imagined that there is something of a rush when the steamer comes in. Things, however, have vastly improved since the arrival of Mr. Sydney J. Ross, the Governor of the Keeling-Cocos Islands. He has replaced the Ayesha which was commandeered by the Germans when they landed a party of forty men with three officers and three machine guns and destroyed our wireless mast and all instruments connected with the wireless working, as well as all the instruments in the office in connexion with the cable working into the bargain.

"When the Emden saw the Sydney approaching, she decided to abandon her men and stand out to sea in order to have plenty of sea room to manoeuvre in. When the men ashore saw that they had been abandoned they immediately took Mr. Ross's yacht, the Ayesha and made all sail for Sumatra, where they are said to have landed and to have destroyed the Ayesha. Mr. Ross was at home at the time and on hearing that the Ayesha had been commandeerd he decided to replace her by a yacht driven by oil power so that she could sail or steam, and purchased the Rainbow, which was originally built to sail across the Atlantic.

"She arrived from home about the middle of July, and since then has been making frequent trips to Batavia, leaving with a full cargo of copra and returning laden with rice, etc., and more often than not bringing down mails which we were able to arrange to meet her at Batavia from Singapore.

WHERE THE "EMDEN" IS ASHORE.

"The north Keeling Island, where the Emden is ashore on a coral reef, is about fifteen miles away from here and between us lies the turbulent Indian ocean. Up to the present none of our boats have been able to pay her a visit, for the simple reason that they are not built for use outside the lagoon except during certain days in the winter months when there is calm. For eight months of the year there are strong trade winds blowing and these keep the place delightfully cool, the temperature at night being about 77 and during the day 81 to 83 Fahrenheit. We are 12 degrees south of the equator and this, of course, is our winter and very delightful weather we are having. It is a very different story for the four calm months when the temperature goes up over 90F.

"This is called in Malay "Pula Tikus," which means "Rat Island." It is, I must confess, suitably named for there are thousands of these vermin about the place and we have been for years trying to get rid of them. Dogs are useless after a time, and cats soon tire of rats and prefer young chickens. Rat traps are the only things to reduce their numbers.

"The "man-eating crabs" I am afraid I have not come across yet, "for they do not exist." There is one very huge tree crab that feeds on the cocoanuts, but there are very few of them left as they are much relished by the Malays. We have no snakes here, but there are other pests in the way of scorpions and centipedes. An excellent book on these islands was written by Dr. Wood-Jones, called "Coral and Atolls."

"The Governor has a very fine place over at Home Island, some two miles away from us. The principal industry of the Island is of course copra, which is exported to Batavia regularly, but boat building, sail-making also play a fair part of the work. Of late, Mr. Ross has been experimenting with the making of cocoanut oil in fairly large quantities, besides castor oil and a local oil—the entire plant for its manufacture being driven by machinery."

OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

COMMANDER LAYTON'S ADVENTURES.

The following account of the adventures of Lieutenant-Commander Layton, of the British submarine which was stranded off the coast of Denmark, who has succeeded in escaping from his place of internment in Denmark, and has returned to England, is published in "The Times":—

At first Commander Layton was allowed a fair amount of liberty on *parole*, but one day, not long after his internment began, he went to the Commandant of the barracks and intimated that he wished to take back his *parole*. The Commandant, interpreting this as an intimation that he would endeavour to escape, told him that he would have to have him very closely watched. His quarters were placed under double guard, and there always seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. The prospects of escape seemed small, and, to make matters worse, Layton was seized with a violent influenza cold which prostrated him for the time being.

Two sentries stood at the door of his room, and they never seemed to relax their vigilance. They were constantly looking through the peephole in the door of Layton's room to see that matters were all right. They did it as usual on the particular evening that he escaped. Things were apparently quite in order and their prisoner was apparently lying on the bed. As a matter of fact, he was not, and at a moment when the attention of one of the sentries was engaged and the other had been sent on an errand Layton opened the door and slipped into another room, where he found a thick serge civilian suit. In due course he found himself at a window overlooking the street, and with a rope which he had discovered he lowered himself into a street.

SWIM ACROSS A CANAL.

The barracks were on an island, and for better security patrols had been placed everywhere. The escaped officer met two of them, but succeeded by a ruse in passing them. His next obstacle was the canal. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being several degrees of frost, but, clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course and swam for it. In spite of the fact that he was still sufftring from influenza he did this successfully, and having got to land he took off his clothes and wrung them out so as to show no obvious signs of water. On the ferry boat he turned himself into a porter and managed to get the job of carrying a passenger's heavy bag to the station. There he boarded a train and in due course reached the dockside, where he caught a train to Christiania.

Very little of the rest of the story, unfortunately, is for publication, though it would be interesting to tell the story of his disguises during the remainder of his voyage to Christiania, of how he just succeeded in escaping detection, and of his final passage from Bergen to England. On the boat to England a passenger asked him if it was true that he was an American. He replied that it was, whereupon his fellow-traveller remarked, "if you were not so darned sure about it I should say you were a British naval officer." When the travel-stained young Englishman without money presented himself before a transport officer at the British port he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon able to establish his *bona fides*.

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ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S DUG-OUT.

VISIT TO HISTORIC SHELTER

VILLAGE WHICH COST 3,000 LIVES.

It has been good to see the soldiers of France again. The British soldier has wonderful qualities of his own—has he not proved them?—but the temperament and the genius of his French comrades are of a different nature, with an irresistible appeal to men who love a "beau geste," and the salt of Gallic wit, and the keen intelligence of a democratic people. They give a touch of the old chivalry to this modern brutality of war, and in the dirt of the trenches they retain the courtesy of their race, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at the British General Headquarters.

It was with a fine courtesy, though not in the dirt of the trenches, that some friends and myself were received by a General of Brigade and his staff officers in a small house which has escaped from the ruin around it. Outside there was nothing but wreckage of fine old buildings and great churches, and the noise of shells passing overhead, but inside, in an elegant room which belonged to a rich bourgeois of the town, one forgot that its security depended upon chance escape in a continual bombardment. The General made a little speech to us—his keen weather-beaten, war-worn face illumined by a graciousness that gave him the look of an old Knight of mediaeval times—and when a soldier had served us with champagne, we raised our glasses to the health of the King of England, and the President of the French Republic, and to the success of the Allied armies. It was a ceremony that warmed one's heart a little, in a town which makes one feel cold by the sinister look of its ruins and the menace even of its silence.

NO CHEAP HEROISM.

Some of the French officers who came with us on to the battlefields were typical of their race and class. They had a charming way with them, and showed a smiling ironical contempt for the enemy over the way. One little officer in a steel helmet —I could see again a Norman Knight as his ancestor, with a falcon as his crest—stood so often on the sky-line in full view of the "Boches" (thank goodness there was a little mist about!) that I admired, but deplored, his audacity. It was in view of the enemy also that we took our cars one day over the crest of a hill, with a minute's interval between each one of them, and at a slow pace because of the greasy mud. The officer by my side explained that the road was constantly "Marmite," but he had been lucky enough to escape so often that it would be most unfortunate if anything happened this time. I agreed with him—especially as a few minutes before two eight-inch shells had exploded in our immediate neighbourhood—some ugly-tempered German gunner had wanted to wipe us out —and at the scatter of steel fragments I had sprawled into a dug-out with a sad loss of dignity, on top of a French soldier who apologised very politely for getting in my way.

Yet there is no cheap or self-conscious heroism about these French soldiers, each one of whom tells of miraculous escape from death. ("Nothing hits me," said one of them. "All my brother officers in my regiment have been killed or wounded, but I go on escaping. The other day an aerial torpedo came like an arrow towards me and fell at my feet. . . . It did not burst.") They know the agony of war to the full and hate it, but take its risks because of France, because of these ruins about them, and an enemy encamped in their fields whom they will drive out whatever the price in blood.

TEMPEST OF SHELLS.

"Ce n'est pas bon, du tout, du tout, mon capitaine," said a little French soldier in Neuville St. Vaast. No, it was not good at all in that village close to the German lines, and smashed into a frightful rubbish heap mingled with unexploded shells, the twisted iron of babies' perambulators, bits of dead bodies, and mud-soddened uniforms scrambled bricks, and shattered farm-carts. Nor was it good in another village of the kind, where a little party of French soldiers just out of the wet trenches stood shivering by the ruined walls while trench-mortars were making a fearful tumult in the neighbourhood. They could not light a fire to dry their clothes. At the sign of smoke the enemy would have shelled the place again and these poor "poilas" could get no kind of comfort. Yet they put up with their fate with stoic courage, and will do again what they have done.

I wonder if the British people understand one thousandth part of what the French soldiers have done since a day in August of 1914—the unceasing way in which they have flung themselves against the enemy's lines, in this part of the line or that the passionate fire with which they have carried out their attacks upon hellish strongholds.

The capture of this one village of Neuville St. Vaast cost the French 7,000 in killed and wounded—at least 3,000 dead. They fought like tigers through the flaming streets. They struggled forward under a tempest of shells. Soldiers like that young man who said "Ce n'est pas bon, du tout, du tout," destroyed the Prussian Guard or broke the enemy's line.

SCIENCE OF TRENCH WARFARE.

The whole region through which I have been in Artois, and upon which I looked down from the broken towers of Mont Eloi beyond the great walls of an old monastery (the great barns of the monks are pierced with shell holes) to the wide stretching battlefields round Souchez and Ablain, reveals the desperate character of the fighting that has raged here for 15 months, and the individual passion of the French soldiers who have attacked such positions as the Labyrinth and La Folie farm, gaining a ridge, or a network of trenches, or an isolated house, or a huddle of ruins by bayonet rushes, and by great sacrifice of life.

There is, however, no needless flinging away of life in the French army. On the contrary, they show a great skill and care in their building of shelters behind the lines and incomparable dug-outs which defy all but direct hits. At the beginning of the war the Germans had an advantage in the science of trench warfare. Now the French have nothing more to learn, at least in subterraneau architecture.

One of the most interesting places I have seen is the headquarters of a French General of Division. He does not inhabit an elegant chateau. He lives in the middle of a great field close behind the fighting lines in a nest of dug-outs so artfully made that they could hardly be discovered by aerial reconnaissance. The trench leading to the underground rooms is at least 15ft deep, and through this passage the General goes to his bedroom, and his office, telephone department, and mess-room for the Staff.

There is an installation of wireless telegraphy by means of which aeroplanes report their artillery observations, and from the telephone room orders are sent to the batteries to regulate their fire accordingly. Outside there is an observation post in a glacis which rises to a level of the road, and here with a telescope, for which a wooden stand has been made, the General may study a wide battle front and watch the progress of a bombardment. It is rather cold and damp in that subterranean headquarters for all their woodwork and brickwork, but it is characteristic of the fine austerity of the French army that a General of Division should be content to live there.

Not far away, along a certain road, is another dug-out which has already become an historic place. It is from this shelter that General Joffre watched the great attack on Souchez, and Ablain St. Nazaire on May 9. An inscription nailed on to a beans half-way down some underground steps records this fact, and it was pointed to by a French soldier who had tears streaming from his eyes, not caused by emotion, but by a wood-fire with smarting fumes in the depths of the dug-out.

I clambered up a wooden ladder from this little chamber to an upper place where through a narrow slit on a level with the ground outside—easily closed from within by an artful arrangement—the French Commander-in-Chief looked out upon the greatest bombardment in the history of warfare and received his reports of that battle which swept the Germans off Notre Dame de Lorette.

Since the beginning of the war I have written many things about the French army in the field, for it is not the first time I have been among French soldiers at the front. I was with them when they were retreating on the way to Paris, and afterwards when Paris had been saved by the battle of the Marine. That seems a long time ago now—almost a life-time ago!—and since then many sons of France have died on the field of honour, and have endured untold agonies in battle. But still I find the same spirit, strong as steel, the same confidence of final victory, the same qualities of gaiety in tragedy of quiet courage, of passionate faith in the destiny of France, which have inspired them throughout the war. They are great in valour, these soldiers of France.

BURIED SAPPERS' ESCAPE.

UNDERGROUND NEARLY TWO DAYS.

A remarkable story of the underground adventures of two French sappers named Mauduit and Cadoret has becomeknown, writes the "Daily Mail." They were engaged in subterranean warfare in Arras, and while, on the morning of October 30, they were working at the further end of a gallery, some thirty yards from the entrance, the Germans exploded a mine, filling up all but about 8ft. of the gallery.

The two sappers at once set to work to dig upwards, so as to reach the surface. Throwing down the earth as they loosened it, and flattening it well down so as to lose no space, they made a little progress at first, but soon found that the earth at this point, having been concentrated by the explosion, was too hard for them to make any impression on it. They then tried to drive a tunnel obliquely towards the French line.

The air in their underground hole soon became foul and their candle went out, but they hacked and hewed away, encouraging each other by singing the songs of their native Brittany. After some hours of hard labour a little air began to filter in through cracks in the upper soil, and then the welcome sight of a glowworm told them that they were close to the surface. A final stroke with a spade disclosed the starry sky.

TOO NEAR THE GERMANS.

Looking out cautiously, they saw that they were just outside a trench parapet, only a few feet from a loophole. Hearing conversation in German, they retired underground and began a new horizontal sap towards the supposed direction of the French trenches. For nearly twenty-four hours they dug, with brief intervals of rest. Next night they broke through the side of the crater caused by the explosion of the German mine.

It was a bright moonlight night and they realised that if they showed themselves they would probably be shot at by both friends and foes. They consequently decided to stay underground until the following evening. They had had nothing to eat or drink for two days, and their clothing was torn to such rags that they had to tie it on their backs with their putties.

All next day they waited and watched. Hand grenades exploded near the mouth of their sap, and shrieks of pain were heard from the German trenches as the French bombs burst in them. When darkness fell Mauduit crawled out of the sap and up to the top of the crater, where he encountered a French sentry, who seized him by the throat. Maudit was nevertheless able to prove that he was a compatriot. Meanwhile Cadoret, who was close behind, missed his footing and fell to the bottom of the crater, making such a noise that the Germans opened fire, thinking they were about to be attacked. He crawled up again, however, and out of the crater without being hit, and the two sappers at last found their way into the French trench, where they were given much-needed refreshment. When congratulated on their escape, they merely remarked that next time it happened they would know how to get out much more quickly.

Both Mauduit and Cadoret have been given the Military Medal.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE ANGLIA.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR.

A vivid story of the last moments of the Anglia was told by one of those who were on board at the time of the disaster.

"All had gone well," he said, "until we were within a few miles of our home port, and then suddenly there was a tremendous explosion forward, and the ship immediately began to take a list. At once orders rang out sharp and clear from the bridge, and without any sort of a panic everyone went about their various duties —the crew to getting the boats ready and the hospital attendants to getting the wounded on deck and placing them in the boats.

"But though everyone worked with a will, the Anglia was seen to be taking such a heavy list that the gravest fears were enetrtained for the safety of all on board, even though many war-vessels were racing to her assistance in response to wireless calls.

At the time of the explosion the Lusitania, of London, was but a few miles off, and her commander headed for us and sent out his boats These were returning with wounded troops when the Lusitania was struck by a floating mine, and her plight was as bad as ours.

"But now the war-vessels were within measurable distance, and hope rose. Many of our boats had been filled with wounded and safely lowered, but there was great difficulty in dealing with the wounded, owing to the list that the ship had taken, and many had to be picked up out of the water."

"UNDESIRABLE ALIENS."

TOD SLOAN'S DEPORTATION WITH AN ACTRESS.

Tod Sloan, the one-time famous jockey, and Mlle. d'Herlys, a French revue artiste, against whom, the Home Secretary issued a deportation order as undesirable aliens, left England on Nov. 24. Sloan, travelling steerage, left Liverpool for America, and Mlle. d'Herlys took the boat train to Dieppe under supervision.

Mlle. d'Herlys, has been appearing in the revue "Y'a d'Jolies Femmes," recently produced at the Garrick Theatre, London. Her brother-in-law, M. Robert Roberti, the dancer, stated to a Press representative: "I cannot understand, and do not know why my sister-in-law should have been arrested."

It is understood that Mlle. d'Herlys took a furnished flat in London some three months ago. She and her mother arrived in London coincident with Tod Sloan's arrival from Paris. The powers of the authorities under the Defence of the Realm Act for detention and deportation are very wide.

The allegation on which the order was issued was that by encouraging young officers and others to gamble and drink in their flat at Bedford-court-mansions, the couple were guilty of conduct detrimental to the public service, and were "undesirable aliens."

Tod Sloan came to England in the season of 1897, after achieving success in America, and rode in the Cambridgeshire for Mr. Keene. His career in England was short and dramatic. Little known at the outset, he rose at a bound to the position of foremost jockey on the English Turf, and obtained a large income. It was in 1900 that he came under the ban of the Stewards, and was suspended by the Doncaster officials after winning a race. Later, at a time when his earnings were little short of £20,000 a year, he was "warned off" for all time. Since then he has appeared on the music-hall stage, has written his reminiscences, taken part in film-acting, kept a bar in Paris, and in many ways contrived to keep before the public.

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Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each and up to the top of the crater, where he May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA. SONS & CO., LD. Wadi Laboratory DADAR, BOMBAY.

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(Poorness of Blood)

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